The New Era,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. IX. NO. 6, NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860. WHOLE NO. 422.

Business Directory.

John T. Stoken,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, C. W.
June 3, 1858. tf-16

W. HOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. tf-17

J. BAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. tf-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. tf-10

GEORGE D. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. tf-v3n1

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, East of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. tf-3

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the above *HOTEL* respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The *BAR* contains Liquors of the best Brands; and the Larder well supplied.
JAS FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. tf-37

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
☞ A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 9th 1854. tf-1

UNITY FIRE & UNITY
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,
OF ENGLAND,
Capital, £2,500000 Sterling.
W. MARSDEN,
Oct. 28, '58. Agent Newmarket.

H. M. Jarvis,
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery
VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.

BRANCH Office in Newmarket conducted by J. L. CAMPION, Esq.
Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. v7-tf-30

Bricks Bricks!
THE Subscriber offers for sale in the *AURORA* Brick Yard,
250,000 BRICKS,
Of superior Quality, both White and Red, at reduced prices.
W. MOSLEY.
Land Agent, Conveyancer &c.
Aurora, June 10, 1859. tf-18

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
MAIN - STREET, NEWMARKET,
CHAS. BRELSFORD, Proprietor,
THE Above Commodious Establishment has lately been re-fitted and refurnished for the accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully solicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.
☞ *Good Stabling, and a careful hostler.*
Newmarket, July 7th, 1859. tf-24

Whiskey Whiskey! Whiskey!
DOMESTIC AND TODDY,
OF Excellent Quality, by the *Barrel, Gallon or Quart.* For Sale cheap by,
tf-21 JOHN BENTLEY.

Razors, Scissors and Knives,
GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by
G. A. WALLACE.
Barber Shop,
2 Doors North of H. W. Baggett's Store,
Newmarket, November 10th, 1858. tf-39

Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the *New Era* building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, 1859. tf-21

C. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA.
A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c.
Aurora, March 16, 1859. tf-5

Northern Railway of Canada.
TRAINS Leave Union Station as follows:
FOR COLLINGWOOD:
Mail . . . . . 7 00 A.M.
Express . . . . . 4 00 P.M.
Arrive at Collingwood, 1 00 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.
LEAVE COLLINGWOOD:
Express . . . . . 8 30 A.M.
Mail . . . . . 2 00 P.M.
Arrive at Toronto, 10 30 A.M. and 8 00 P.M.
J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*
Superintendent's Office, Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1860.

Just Received
FROM Philadelphia, a full supply of Dr. D *JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.* Also—
Jayne's Guide to Health,
And Medical ALMANAC for 1860.
JOHN BENTLEY.
Newmarket, Oct. 6 1859. tf-24

Business Directory.

John T Stoken,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. tf-51

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. tf-14

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. tf-36

E. HOOPE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office—in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN E. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured
Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. tf-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has *REMOVED* to Mooney premises on Gorham Street, opposite the Woollen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. tf-15

Dr. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill,) Newmarket. v6tf-26

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with despatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 1y34

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office,—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1858. tf-38

RYAN & HALLEN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN. G. W. HALLEN.
December 23, 1856 tf-147

H. Noble, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR
Sharon, C. W.
February 23, 1860. v9n2

Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for Hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1859. tf-43

For Sale.
ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Station and King Horn, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.
E. JACKSON.
February 7, 1859. tf-52

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently, one of the Medical officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Rolph's Medical School.
HAS returned to AURORA, and re-taken his former residence, on Yonge-street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession.
Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. tf-44

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
Can be Obtained at
Dr. NASH'S Medical Hall,
NEWMARKET.
HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine *Morse's* Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Radways Relief, Pain Killer Faustock's Vermefuge, Sandees Worm Tea, Penney's Pills, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Eye Salve, Cherry and Lung Wort and Cherry Pectoral. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.
Newmarket, March 25th, 1858. tf-6

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King-st. East Toronto,
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artists' Materials, Essences,
Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Toronto, July 29th, 1859. 1y23

For Sale!
A Large STORE and DWELLING, in the Village of Aurora.
For particulars apply on the premises to
W. HUGHES.
Aurora, Feb. 9, 1860. tf-52

TEETH Extracted without Pain, by Oliver's Electro Magnetic Process, which is perfectly harmless, by
W. C. ADAMS,
Surgeon Dentist, 93 King-street East, south side, third door west from Church-street.
All operations in Dentistry carefully and skillfully performed.
Toronto, July 19, 1859. 1y-19

Poetry.

DEPARTED HOURS.

While thinking of departed hours,
Of days long, long since fled,
Of loving friends once dear to me,
Now numbered with the dead,
I also think of others, too,
Who have my sad bosom torn,
Who cast a withering blight on me,
And strewed my way with thorns.

Trifles they seemed, perhaps, to those
Who acted such a part—
Who marred the peace, ah! and to toll
Of my once trusting heart.
The flowers of my earliest days
Were blighted ere they bloomed;
The joys I vainly sought to gain,
Were cast with sudden gloom.

And yet I wander on and on,
Throughout this dreary wild,
Where clouds their darkening shadows cast,
O'er sorrow's stricken child.
My beacon-light is far on high—
May I the light attain,
Of happiness without alloy,
And pleasure without pain.

Literature.

Clarice Dalton.

'But mother, do let me go; I've been in mourning two years. It's unreasonable of you to expect me to keep myself shut up any longer.' And the young lady's bright dark eyes kindled with determination, as, planting a little foot firmly on the floor, she muttered, 'I will go!'

'It is true Clarice,' said her mother, who was dressed in deep mourning, 'that you are old enough to take care of yourself, as you say; but I doubt if it would be prudent in me to trust my child to the care of a gentleman I have seen but once, and of whom I know nothing save what Mrs. Fitzroy says—of whose opinion, by the way, I never thought much.'

'Mother, he is the most perfect gentleman; and as to trusting me with him,—I'm not a baby, and—'

'Clarice,' interrupted the lady 'if I could go with you, or if your aunt was well enough, I should not object; but, my dear child, I love you too well to expose you to any danger—and however fascinating Mr. Elmont may be to you, remember you do not know him. It is my wish, my daughter, that you remain at home with your aunt while I am gone to Wilton. See that you do not disregard it.' And the lady left the room, saying as she closed the door, 'make haste Clarice, I shall wait for you.'

'I don't want to go out with mother this morning,' soliloquized Clarice, as soon as she was left alone. 'I shouldn't wonder if Mr. Elmont were to call while I was gone. I won't! I'll stay at home!' and she rose as she spoke and pulled the bell sharply. 'Emma,' said she, as her maid appeared, 'tell mamma that I'm going to practice this morning; I don't want to ride.'

So Miss Dalton, disappointed at her daughter's disinclination to accompany her, went out alone; thinking as she stepped into her carriage, Clarice is not so amiable as she once was, and I'm afraid she does not love her mother as much.

Mr. Dalton had died two years before, leaving his property, which was considerable, unreservedly to his widow and child. Clarice was at school at the time, but as she was completing the last term, her mother deemed it advisable that she should not return until its expiration.

Clarice was naturally an open-hearted and affectionate girl, but self-willed and impetuous. Many a hasty word had been sorrowed over with bitter tears, as having caused pain to those she loved best. On this morning she was in anything but an amiable mood. Her mother's refusal had excited all the rebellion which lay dormant in her nature. Ah! could she have foreseen the bitter fruits it would bear. She sat down to the piano, but her thoughts wandered from the music and her fingers from the keys, so she rose and sauntered through the parlors and out into the conservatory where in fragrant profusion bloomed the choicest exotics. She stopped before a beautiful camelia, the unfolding of whose petals she had watched every day with interest. It was to gleam in its purity among the raven tresses on the night of the forbidden ball. Her mind wavered as she stood there, her eyes fixed on the snowy blossom whose very purity awakened the half-formed resolution, 'I—think—I'll at——' But no, she resolutely walked away, and seating herself by one of the windows of the front parlor was evidently watching for some one.

At last she remembered her aunt, who, lonely and ill, lay on her sick bed up stairs. How could I be so forgetful, she thought, as she tripped lightly up the broad stairs. Tapping gently at the door, she said, 'Aunt Nell may I come in?'

'Yes, love,' said a voice from within. 'O, I'm so glad you've come, Clarice dear,' as the young girl leaned over her for a kiss, 'I'm very dull here by myself, I think I shall get up and come down stairs.'

The speaker was a beautiful but exceedingly delicate looking lady, apparently not more than twenty-five years. She was Mrs. Dalton's youngest sister, and, like her, a widow. It was feared that her health, always delicate, had now become hopelessly so. She had no children, and her love for Clarice resembled that of an elder sister, while the young girl felt for her all the warm love of her affectionate disposition.

'I ought to have come before, Nellie dear,' said Clarice, caressingly stroking her aunt's soft brown hair; 'but I've been cross all the morning, and you know——'

'What put your ladyship out of temper,' laughed aunt Nell, amused with the comical look which accompanied the confession.

'Oh, it's not much, after all,' replied Clarice, fidgeting with her aunt's watch, which lay by her; 'only mother doesn't want me to go to the ball.'

'Who was to chaperon you, Clarice?'

There was a deep blush on her cheek as she answered, 'Mr. Elmont, Auntie.'

'What! the gentleman Louise speaks so much about?' queried the lady.

'Yes, she would give anything to know him, but he took no notice of her, after they were introduced.'

'But, Clarice, your mother was speaking to me about it just before she went, and she said that she particularly wished you to remain at home during her absence.'

'I dare say,' said Clarice, impatiently; 'stay at home a whole week, and I've ever so many invitations.'

'You must decline them all my dear.'

'I will not. Mother's very foolish to wish it. She treats me more like a child than—'

'A grown-up young lady of seventeen,' said her aunt. 'But, Clarice, couldn't we manage to have pleasant evenings together just for one week? Herbert Taughton will come as usual, and you can get your cousin Cora to stay with you, and I'm sure, in the day-time you'll have no lack of visitors.'

'Every body I don't want to see I know will come,' said Clarice, with a pout.

'Don't think too much of Mr. Elmont, Clarice. He is not the man for you, depend upon it.'

'Don't auntie!' and she left the room abruptly.

The bell rang as she descended the stairs, and the rest of the morning was spent in a shopping excursion with Mr. Elmont.

Thursday night came, and Clarice stood waiting in her room. She was tastefully attired in a simple white robe of white lace.—The camelia was the sole ornament of her long raven curls. Emma held a costly wreath in her hand.

'Wear this, Miss, do.'

'No; I'll go just as I am,' decided Clarice, clasping a massive gold bracelet on her arm. Then going to her jewel case she took a splendidly wrought medallion bracelet composed of exquisite minatures of her parents and three aunts, surrounded with pearls.

But she could not wear that. Her mother's face seemed to look reproachfully from the tiny miniature, and she replaced it in the casket.

'The carriage is waiting Miss.'

Without one word of farewell to her aunt, Clarice descended the stairs. Her heart beat with a remorseful pang as Mr. Elmont handed her into the carriage, bending on her as he did so a glance of admiration.

The ball was brilliant, and Clarice was the belle of the evening.

Before she reached home she had promised to elope with Elmont if her mother's consent could not be obtained.

As she walked wearily up stairs she was met by her maid.

'How has aunt been?' she inquired.

'She would not go to bed, Miss,' was the answer. 'She waited for you in the drawing-room.'

Sad and more than half-ashamed, Clarice opened the door. Her aunt was lying on the sofa. The brown curls hid her face from her niece's anxious gaze. There was an ominous stillness in the room. It oppressed the young girl's heart with an icy feeling of dread—a fear of something, she hardly knew what. Gently she approached the chandelier and lowered the lights, for she could not bear the glare.

The time-piece struck three. Noiselessly she stole to her aunt's side and with trembling fingers raised the drooping tresses. Her pale cheek sent a cold thrill through her frame. She bent down. Her eyes were closed; she looked as if she was sleeping, but there was no spirit in the fragile form.

With frantic eagerness she kissed the still lips.

'Oh, auntie, I've killed you dead!' she repeated, while strong shudders shook her from head to foot. 'Emma, come, come quick, auntie——' was all that she could say, and she sank fainting to the floor.

A brain fever followed the dreadful shock of that night. Mrs. Dalton returned to find her daughter raving in delirium, and her sister cold in death.

Many weeks passed before Clarice was able to speak with her sorrowing mother on the sad subject. And then the confession of her fatal disobedience threw her again into her former dangerous state.

'And yet,' said she, shudderingly, 'if auntie had lived I should have——'

'Broken your mother's heart,' said Mrs. Dalton, while she breathed a prayer inwardly that this severe trial might be of lasting benefit to her child. And in after years when Elmont proved a spendthrift and unprincipled libertine, she had reason to be thankful that such a fate was not her's.—And she became the happy wife of Edward Taughton.

But she never forgot that night. I heard her tell the story to her eldest daughter, who is her mother's counterpart.

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

QUEBEC, March 14, 1860

After routine business, Bills were introduced,

To amend the laws respecting the substitution of affirmation for oaths.

To provide for the reduction of law costs in the collection of debts.

To establish the concession line between the Gore line and the 6th concession of the township of Grimsby.

To consolidate the debts of the town of Bowmanville, and to amend the Act to change the tenure of Indian lands in the township of Durham.

In reply to Mr. Holmes, Attorney General Macdonald stated that the Government intended to restore to the municipality of the county of Bruce the power to elect the county town.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron presented 72 petitions, having 5,600 signatures attached, for a prohibitory liquor law.

Hon. Mr. Mowat presented a petition from the Corporation of Whitby with the same object.

Mr. Dorland presented a petition for the abolition of postage on newspapers.

Hon Malcolm Cameron moved for a Committee of the Whole, on a resolution on the subject of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. He said he did not intend to prevent the wholesale traffic, but merely to restrain the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks in the towns and cities of Canada. Last year petitions were presented, signed by upwards of 80,000 persons. No subject had so taken hold of the public mind, and there was no subject about which so large a proportion of people of intelligence, religion and property, were so anxious for legislation. Nothing had so impoverished this country; had promoted crime, led to so many accidents, and produced law costs as the use of intoxicating drinks. He denied that any benefit was produced by it. He asserts that it was not right to grant any government license at all. If the Government licensed only one man in fifty or a hundred, they established their right to license no man at all. If it was right to restrain the sale on Sabbath, it was permisable to restrain it all days of the week. He then proceeded to paint the evils resulting from granting licenses to low groggeries kept by persons who were abettors of every crime, receivers of every theft, and accessories to all villanies perpetrated about towns; they were the thugs of society, who lived by inducing the young and innocent to come to their haunts of infamy and be ruined. He held that the amount of drinking was proportioned to the number of drinking shops opened. It was proved by the experience of Scotland. In 38 parishes there were no taverns and no drunkards. Scotland was next to Sweden, the most drunken nation in the world, and it arose from the facility of getting intoxicating drinks under the licensing system. The same system prevailing in Canada led to the same result.

The House went into committee, and Mr. Cameron moved a resolution that it was expedient to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. McDougal said he was glad that Mr. Cameron had taken what many would consider a more moderate course on this subject than last session. At one time the public mind set strongly in favour of a measure for the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic, but after the comparative failure of the laws of that kind in the adjoining States, he believed that a change had taken place in regard to the expediency of entire prohibition. That change had taken place in his own mind. He believed it to be a very proper subject for legislation, however, and hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Atty. Gen. Cartier objected that the resolution was not sufficiently specific. If adopted, it would pledge the House to a very bad principle of legislation.

Mr. Robinson suggested that Mr. Cameron should refer the matter to a committee to prepare a Bill.

Mr. Cameron said the Bill was already prepared, and altered the resolution substituting the word "regulate" for "prohibit," that the discussion on the details might come up on the Bill.

The resolution was reported, and Mr. Cameron introduced the Bill founded on it.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron moved to refer the petition of the Methodist Conference on the subject of the University to a committee of nine members, to inquire and report, said committee to consist of Attorney General Macdonald, Brown, Atkins, Wilson, Foley, Playfair, Biggar, Wright, and the mover. He eulogized the Methodist body, as having long stood up for equal rights for all, and not asking anything different from the rest of the community; nor did they in this instance. Victoria College originated in voluntary contributions. No additional aid was asked, but they understood the intention of the University Act to be to diffuse the benefits of education over the country, that it should not stand in a particular relation to any college, but in the same relation to all.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Cameron proposed that the committee should enquire first, whether the Act had been fairly carried out. That was a legitimate subject of enquiry. Then he proposed to enquire whether the money of the university and college had been properly expended; and that, also, was legitimate. But Mr. Cameron went further, and hinted the idea of interfering with University College, of breaking up the only college in Upper Canada entirely unsectarian in its character.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Macdonald said the Government would aid the enquiry in every way. He agreed with Mr. Brown that the University building was a credit not only to Toronto but to Canada. All should be proud and none jealous of it. He thought it important that one institution should be maintained open to all denominations, and should be very sorry to see its endowments interfered with. He did not think the University had more money than it wanted, but was quite willing to grant the committee. He thought the composition of it one sided, however. It embraced only one supporter of the Government besides himself.

The motion was postponed to allow time for consultation on the composition of the committee.

Mr. Wallbridge enquired whether it was the intention of Government to establish a bank of issue, or to adopt measures by which banks in Canada shall be permitted to circulate only bills or notes issued by one authority?

Mr. Galt said it was his intention to introduce a Bill on the subject of banking and the currency.

The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, March 15.

After routine business the Hon. Mr. Alexander's Municipal Debentures Issuing Restraint bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Campbell's bill to abolish the use of Grand Jurors in Recorder's Courts in Upper Canada, and respecting the challenging of Jurors in certain cases were read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, March 15.

To-day after routine business bills were introduced as follows:—

To diminish the number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail.

To legalize certain articles of notaries; to amend the act of incorporating the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and

To amend the act to incorporate the Village of New Hamburg.

On motion of Mr Dunbar Ross, a Committee was appointed to enquire into causes of disasters to steamships sailing to Canada and ports adjacent, and to report such measures as may be deemed advisable and practicable for the prevention of such accidents in future, and the punishment of the guilty parties.

THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of his bill to regulate the force of money and fix a maximum rate of interest.

The Speaker left the chair at six o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the House,

Mr. John Cameron spoke against the bill. He argued that no restriction should be placed on money more than on any other article of commerce; and cited an American review in favor of his motion.

Mr Wilson also opposed the bill, but his speech was inaudible in the galleries.

Mr Harwood contended that no good would arise from a change in the law. We were laboring under depression in the country, it was true; but this state of things would not continue; and it was wrong to legislate for exceptional circumstances. Money should not be restricted more than any other commodity.

Mr Robinson wanted to know why they were asked to change the present law. Who had objected to it in the country? Certainly Upper Canada was not opposed to the existing law; or if she were she would make her objections known by petition. But no such petition had been laid before the House.

Mr Rymal said that a great evil had resulted from usurers being allowed to charge an unlimited interest on their money. The country had been injured on account of it. He would therefore support the bill.

M. Leboutillier would oppose the bill. He had voted for the repeal of the usury law; and believed that the repeal had been for the good of the country.

Mr. Drummond said he was glad he had arrived in time to oppose the bill. Before the usury law were repealed, more shaving was committed than at the present time. He had known attrocities committed under the old law, which surpassed anything that had been perpetrated since the laws against usury had been repealed.

M. Lemieux supported the bill. He eulogised Mr. McMicken for having admitted that he had been wrong in supporting a repeal of the usury laws.

M. Sicotte was opposed to the bill. He was surprised that while so much was said about the necessity of fixing the rate of interest, no rate was named in the bill.

Atty. Gen. Cartier was glad that this question was being discussed without reference to party spirit or feeling. For his part, he was opposed to the bill.

M. Cauchon spoke in defence of the bill.

Mr. Ferguson also supported it.

Dr. Connor declared his opposition to this attempt at retrograde legislation.

Col. Playfair said that although he would vote for the second reading of the bill, he would not promise to support it through all its stages; and he might be found in opposition to it on the third reading.

Hon. Mr Galt opposed the bill. It was clear, he said, that money would not come into the country if capitalists were restricted to a rate of interest below the actual market value.

Mr. Staroes said he intended to bring forward a motion to consider the laws relating to the interest of money.

The House then divided, when the number were—for the second reading 50; against it 60.

Atty. Gen. Cartier announced that the subsidy bill of the Postmaster General, and Mr. Galt's bill in reference to the Sinking Fund would be brought up to-morrow.

The House then adjourned at ten o'clock.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Circassian.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, March. 15.

The steamship *Circassian*, with Galway dates to the 3rd inst., and London dates by telegraph to the 3rd inst., arrived here this forenoon.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co, quote flour firm, at 28s a 29s, and holders were demanding an advance. Wheat quiet, but steady; red Western 9s 9d a 10s 6d; white do. 10s 6d a 12s. Corn dull, and the market is nominally unchanged. Pork quiet. Lard firm, and in good demand at 57s 6d a 60s 6d. Ashes quiet, at 26s 6d a 30s for pots, and 33s for pearls. Tea is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There was no change in rates on the London market, but an increased demand. Consols closed on Friday at 94¼ a 94¾ for money and account.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's circular reports breadstuffs dull, but wheat buoyant.—Sugar quiet.

Latest by Telegraph from Liverpool to Galway.

The *Circassian* experienced head winds, but moderate weather. No ice was met.—She brings 300 passengers.

Lord John Russell has introduced a Reform bill. It extends the election franchise to ten pound occupancies in counties, and six pound in boroughs; twenty-five of the smallest boroughs are to have one instead of two members, and the seats thus gained are to be distributed between the most populous counties and boroughs. Ireland and Scotland, get two additional members each; a corresponding reduction is made in the franchise but the present representation is not to be disturbed.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon on the opening of the French Legislature, says that Tuscany is to be a separate kingdom, that Parma and Modena may be annexed to Sardinia, and that France requires Savoy for the security of her frontiers. He hopes that the great Powers will see the necessity of this.

The Liberal journals are not satisfied with the measure.

Further progress has been made in the budget, and Mr Gladstone's recommendations thus far have been carried.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had adopted the report of the Board of Directors, and agreed to raise £20,000 to make the attempt to resuscitate the cable, or recover as much of it as possible.

The steamer *Nimrod* had been wrecked on her passage from Liverpool to Cork.—All on board, about 50 in number, were drowned.

ITALY.

The Pope is said to be ready to make concessions.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A treaty of peace is proposed. The demands of Spain are exorbitant.

FRANCE.

The French Legislature opened on the 1st inst. The Emperor's speech promises every effort for maintenance of peace; rejoices at amicable relations with all European powers, and hopes for a speedy peace with Cochin China, and just chastisement of the Chinese for their perfidy. The Emperor also hopes that Italian affairs are approaching a settlement; and says he has advised the King of Sardinia that Tuscany must not be annexed, but that the wishes of other Italian provinces may be entertained, provided the rights of the Holy See are respected in principle. He professes astonishment at the agitation of the Catholic world, and points to his efforts on behalf of the Pope. The French Army has been reduced by 150,000 men, and would be further reduced but for the Chinese war and the Italian occupation. He concludes by referring to the new free trade policy, and the prediction of a most favorable result. The safety of the French frontier, he adds, requires the annexation of Savoy, and he hopes that a frank explanation of the question will cause the great Powers to recognize the justice of the claim.

The speech produced a slight depression on the Paris Bourse.

The English journals protest against the annexation of Savoy.

It is reported that Prince Lucien Bonaparte will probably be proposed as King of Tuscany.

The London *Chronicle* reiterates the statement relative to the treaty of alliance between Austria and Russia, but says the treaty has since been modified.

The *Journal de Strasburg* gives an official denial to the statements concerning Central Italy. The votes of the people are to be taken for annexation to Sardinia, or for a separate kingdom. The Umbrian Marches demand annexation to Piedmont.

The Pope threatens Victor Emmanuel with excommunication.

The annexation of Savoy by France is condemned by the English Ambassador.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, March 16.

The steamship *Asia* arrived this morning at nine o'clock, with Liverpool and London advices of the 3rd inst. Her advices are anticipated by the *Circassian* at St. Johns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 2nd in the House of Commons Lord John Russell explained the Savoy question.—He said as far as he knew no treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia providing for the annexation. The Emperor states that he will not proceed to the annexation without consulting the great Powers, and he (Lord John Russell) believed if the Powers were unanimously opposed to the movement, France would not proceed to attempt it.

Sir Robert Peel declared that the statements of Lord John Russell were highly unsatisfactory, and hoped Parliament would have an early opportunity of discussing the subject.

Mr. Bright hoped the Government would neither countenance or oppose the transfer, it being a matter over which they had no control or any real interest.

After further remarks by Lord John Russell, in which he deprecated discussion, the subject was dropped.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, said he had received a *memorial* from Irish Cathol es requesting his interference in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions.

The English papers publish an appeal to Christians throughout the world, signed by coloured exiles from Arkansas, who protest in the strongest terms against the system which dooms them either to banishment or slavery.

The English journals generally regard Napoleon's speech to the Legislative Assembly with disfavour.

A battalion of Spaniards had been surprised and defeated by the Moors in the neighbourhood of the fortress of Melilla—200 soldiers and five officers are said to have been killed, and twelve officers and 200 men wounded.

☞ There are at present employed on the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, between 400 and 500 men, and 200 teams.

HARTFORD, CONN. March 7th.—Navigation has been resumed on the Connecticut River. The steamer *City of Hartford*, which left New York at 4 p. m., yesterday, arrived here this morning, having met with no obstruction from ice.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 3rd March, 1860.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Dr. Henry Goodman, Associate Coroner, County of Lincoln.

Alfred Wyatt, Esq., Associate Coroner, County of Ontario.

☞ Spurgeon is in danger of an *auto da fe*. The Montgomery (Ala) MAIL says:

"A gentleman of this city requests us to invite and we do hereby invite, all persons in Montgomery who possess copies of the sermons of the notorious English Abolitionist, Spurgeon, to send them to the Jail yard to be burned on next Friday (this day week.) A subscription is also on foot to buy of our book sellers all copies of said sermons' now in their stores, to be burned on the same occasion. Does anybody say nay?"

A NEW YANKEE NOTION.—A LANTERN CANE.—One of the most unique of recent inventions is a cane, which is also a lantern—a stout, elegant walking stick, and a brilliant, steady light. The lantern is set in the body of the cane about six inches from its top, and so as not to disfigure its proportions or beauty, and can be lit at pleasure by pulling the cane apart, or borne along dead, when the cane, without close observation, is undistinguishable from an ordinary, large-sized walking stick. It is a useful invention for doctors, watchmen, editors of daily papers, young men who "sit up" late with people who have their sisters; and all other classes who have to be out o'nights. This lantern-cane is the production of years of ingenious study and experiment by a mechanic of Holyoke, who is himself A. Cain (that's his name) who has obtained a patent for it, and manufactured a number of very fine specimens, with ivory and silver trimmings, and who proposes to sell the right to their manufacture to a company, or make them himself to order. We wish him much success with his ingenious little invention, odd and yet so useful in its combination of usefulness.—[Pilot.

Moneys Received.

On *New Era* since last announcement.

Stephen Wallace 7s 6d; J. W. Soule, jr. 7s 6d; Mrs S. Hartman 7s 6d; Wm Mainprize 7s 6d; Eli Hamilton 10s; Louis Dunham 7s 6d; John Eves 7s 6d; John Forrester 7s 6d; Albert Webb 7s 6d; Matdeo Lloyd 7s 6d; Stephen Howard 7s 6d; Joseph Pugh £1 11s 3d; G. Robinson 7s 6d; F. Smith 12s 6d; Amos Rogers 2s 6d; Martin Bogart 7s 6d; J. W Soule 7s 6d; J. Soule 7s 6d; Wm Link 7s 6d; Wm Hilborn 10s 11d; Thos Conford 7s 6d; Chas Reglar 15s; J. James per J. Widdifield, 7s 6d; J. Brigham 7s 6d; J Gibbs per J. W. C. 7s 6d; J. B. Caldwell 7s 6d; Wm. Manns 7s 6d; Thos Cook, 7s 6d; John Dolton per Mr. F. 4s 4½d; Wm Moore 10s; Jonathan Dean 7s 6d; W. M. Walton 3s 9d; Wm Gross 7s 6d; Robt Davis 7s 6d; Wm Graham £1 5s; B W. Howard 7s 6d; John Black 7s 6d; M. Shilson £1; Wm Cann 7s 6d; Asa Rogers 7s 6d; B. Dunham 7s 6d; Jacob Lundy 7s 6d; Mr Robertson per A. F., 7s 6d; Eli Dean 7s 6d; Richard Reaven 7s 6d; J. Halliday 7s 6d; Seneca Dean 7s 6d; Walter Foote 7s 6d, E. L. Hilborn £1; D. Peregrine 7s 6d; Reuben Robinson 7s 6d; W. Playter 7s 6d.

How Advertiseements.

Wanted—David Atkinson.
Land for Sale—A. Cody.
Cash for Pigs—D. Sutherland.
Cow for Sale—A. J. McCracken.
Building and Contracting—Robert Brodie.
"Markeman's," Home."—J. McClure.
Licensed Auctioneer—J. McClure.
Court of Revision—White's arch.
Court of Revision—East Gwillimbury.
Easty's Auction Sale of China &c.
Farm for Sale—A. Boulthee.
North York E. D. Agricultural Society.

Train Time—Newmarket.

MOVING SOUTH.

Accommodation Train	- - -	8.42 a.m.
Mail Train	do., - - -	5,50 p.m.

MOVING NORTH.

Mail Train	do., - - -	9.10 a.m
Accommodation Train	- - -	5,55 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 23, 1860.

General Summary.

☞ Mr. J. Rolls lectures before the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute this (Friday) evening. Subject: "Poetry." Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Office of Sergeant-at-arms, in the U. States House of Representatives this year, will be worth $20,000 from fees alone. Somebody pays the piper.

☞ A letter from Coroner Pyne, in answer to a communication which appeared last week reflecting upon his public conduct, has been unavoidably crowded out, on account of the lateness of its reception. It will appear next week.

☞ We would again remind Reformers of North York, favorable to the principles laid down at the Toronto Convention, of the meeting which takes place on the 31st at the North American Hotel, Newmarket. See Advertisement.

☞ A piece of poetry entitled—"The Miseries of the Farmer's Life," has been received—dated at Sharon. The author forgot to send us his name; and without doing so, the postage might just as well have been saved by the writer.

☞ By the "votes and proceedings" of Friday last, we learn the member for North York has introduced two bills—one, to amend the Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence; the other, "respecting the Police Force in Cities and Towns in Upper Canada."

☞ We learn that Elihu Burritt, Esq., lectures before the Bradford Literary Club, on Friday evening next. Subject—"The Higher Law and Mission of Commerce." The inhabitants of our sister village may expect a rich literary feast. The Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Mr. Goldsmith lectures before the Aurora Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening next, the 28th inst. Subject—"Self Government." The closing lecture for the season will be delivered the following Saturday evening, March 31st, by Elihu Burritt, Esq. Subject—"The Dignity and Comforts of the Farmer's Life."

☞ Elihu Burritt lectured before a crowded house in Newmarket, on Friday evening last. Subject—"The Dignity and Comforts of Farming Life." Rev. Thos. Baker, occupied the chair. Mr Burritt delighted his hearers for upwards of an hour, in detailing the pleasures and comforts of the farmer; and on concluding a vote of thanks was cordially tendered him by the meeting.

☞ The long pending dispute between the towns of Brampton and Malton, as to which should be the County Town of Peel, has at length been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench quashing the By-law in favor of Brampton, so that Malton is now declared to be the capitol of the County. We fancy this decision will retard instead of hasten the separation of Peel from the County of York.

☞ Easty's china sales which have created no small excitement among the House and Store-keepers of this Province, are to be held at Mr. Keough's new store, every morning, afternoon and evening for one week. A reference to the advertisement in another column will give some idea of the completeness and bulk of his stock. None should miss the opportunity of viewing the goods, which will be open on the morning of the sale.

☞ The leeches of Lower Canada are prepared to do anything—make any sort of demand, upon the present Ministry—the latest more, is a petition from a couple of Notaries, residing at the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Pisle Verte," praying for the grant of certain lots of unsettled land in the Township of Viger, and for the *loan of a certain sum of money to enable them to settle on the same.*" Bye and by they will petition the government to farm their lands for them.

☞ Mr. Simpson member for Niagara, gave the following notice of motion a few days since, in the Assembly. The St. Catharines' *Post* says, good humoredly, that Mr. Simpson should have added—"Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Wisconsin," to Maine and Michigan :—

"Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that in the event of receiving any proposition from the Congress of the United States for the annexation of British North America, or any portion thereof, Her Majesty will be greatly pleased to express her opinion that considerations connected with the happiness of the people, each in general, and with the well being and liberties of North America in particular, forbid the idea of conceding thereto; but that, in order to show Her Majesty's appreciation of the trading prosperity of Congress, and the willingness to indulge them so far as is consistent with the feelings and interests of her subjects in North America, the Queen is prepared to receive a proposition for the acquisition by Canada of the States Maine and Michigan, or either of them.

Pretty good, friend *Post*.

Rather Unseemly.

To do Mr. Adam Wilson, the garrulous member for North York, justice, he was understood to speak this evening on the side of common sense."—*Quebec correspondence of Leader, March 19th.*

If the writer of the foregoing paragraph, or the publisher of the journal endorsing the sentiments of his correspondent, so zealously advocated the interests of Upper Canada in general and North York in particular, as does Mr. Adam Wilson, a change for the better would soon be witnessed. It ill becomes a penny-a liner at Quebec, or the publisher of a paid organ at Toronto to ridicule or belittle a man elected by the people, with hundreds of a majority, both by city and country constituencies, not three months since.

The question under discussion to which the *Leader*'s correspondent refers, was the alteration of the present "Usury Laws," and the member for North York opposed the fixing of any definite percentage—believing that money, like other commodities, should be regulated by the demand. But what we have to complain of in the above extract, is the unjust inference that Mr. Wilson seldom speaks or votes upon the side of "common sense." Of course to speak otherwise than deferentially of the occupants of the Treasury Benches,—to oppose the cunning designs of M. Cartier, and his Lower Canadian circle—to speak and vote on the same side of any question with Geo. Brown is a heinous sin in the eyes of the proprietor of the Yonge-street roads, and every writer for his paper, from the philosophical though rather unscrupulous concocter of its political articles, to the lowest menial and penny-a line scribler, must "whistle to time" accordingly. Hence the attempt to lessen the influence and destroy the popularity of the member for North York. But up to the present time not a vote has been given, not a speech has been made, but has had the tendency to strengthen him in the confidence of the electors of North York—the whinings of his opponents to the contrary, notwithstanding.

As we have the "votes and proceedings" before us, published under the supervision of Mr. Speaker Smith, perhaps it would be well to quote the principal votes given by Mr. Wilson, in order that the electors of North York may judge of his actions correctly, and form an opinion as to what reliance may be placed in the Quebec Correspondent of the Toronto *Leader* for veracity and truthfulness. During the first four days of the Session, the House was engaged with the Governor's Speech and Reply. On the fifth, Mr. Wilson and thirty-three others resisted the passage of an Address to His Excellency, to remit the remainder of the sentence of the notorious Fellowes and his accomplices for the crime of "conspiracy to cheat the electors of Russel of their franchise." Will the electors of North York find fault with their Representative for his vote on this occasion? We trow not Fellowes and his bosom companions—the Cassleman's—deliberately forged sufficient names to the poll-books to secure the return of a man the people did not want, and forgery is a crime generally punished by imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary; but because the forger moved in the higher circles of life, in this progressive country, the mild punishment of six months' imprisonment in the County Gaol must be partially remitted, and the influence of the Legislature brought to bear to secure the accomplishment of the object. Whatever the *Leader*'s Man-Friday may think of the matter, we are certain the views of the honest electors of North York perfectly coincide with Mr. Wilson's actions on this question.

The next vote of importance was given on on the eighth day of the session, on the propriety of placing Hon. Geo. Brown upon the "Committee of Finance." Mr. Wilson voted in favor of doing so, together with a considerable majority of members from Upper Canada; and those who resisted the motion remind us of the felon who bribed the jury by liberally distributing a large portion of the booty. Look at the complexion of those who voted with the Ministry on that occasion,—the Babys, Benjamins, Burtons, Caleys, Fergusons, Ferres, Morisons, Robinsons, Roblins, and others,—men directly interested in preventing free enquiry; men who have received sustenance from the public crib; men whose political existence, in all probability, would have been sealed, by admitting free enquiry, and the proprietor of the Yonge-st. roads being in the same category, must also contribute his quota, by endeavoring to sustain the action of those who proved traitors to the interests of their constituents, and give it the color of policy.

On the same day, Mr. McGee moved—"That in the opinion of this House, no avowed chief or leader of any exclusive secret political-religious society should be appointed to the prosecution of Justice on behalf of the Crown of this Province." To this motion Hon. Mr. Foley moved in amendment—"That this House feels that the appointment as Crown Prosecutors of parties, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, who are members of sworn politico-religious societies, must tend to diminish that public confidence in the impartial administration of justice which it is so desirable to maintain; but this House does not feel itself called upon to adopt any special resolution on the subject." Mr. Wilson voted against the proscriptive resolution moved by Mr. McGee, and in favor of the amendment. There is no question but the appointment of leaders of politico-religious parties to conduct Crown business, will lead those who are opposed to them, let them be either Orangemen, Ribbonmen, Masons, or any other secret party, to find fault, or, as the amendment says, "diminish public confidence," let the party engaged do his utmost; yet as no particular evils have manifested themselves, "this House does not feel called upon to adopt any resolution upon the subject." The *Colonist* paraded Mr. Wilson's vote upon this question, and entirely perverted the real facts; but every elector in North York knows the proprietor of that journal is pretty well paid for his public services on behalf of Cartier & Co.

Pass on to the next vote of interest to the country, in which the yeas and nays appear in the proceedings, and we find Mr. Wilson, with a majority of Upper Canadian members in the House, resisting Hon. Sidney Smith's resolutions granting $8,000 for each voyage to the Canadian Line of Steamers, without first having a Committee to enquire and report forthwith, as to the position and prospects of said Company, and the advantages to be derived by increasing the subsidy to said line. This vote we are certain will also be endorsed by the Riding. Why make large grants of the people's money, and increase the expenses of the country without showing a corresponding benefit? Is the granting of this large subsidy one part of the result of Hon. Sidney Smith's trip to Europe? Besides, if everything was correct—if the Government had stated the facts and nothing more, why resist enquiry?

On the eleventh day of the Session, this same question was up for consideration, when Mr. McGee moved as an instruction to Committee, that enquiry be made whether or no one or more of the new ships proposed to be built could not be constructed in Canada.—This Mr. Wilson supported, and so did a majority of Upper Canadian members in the House. And the next vote is the one the *Leader*'s Correspondent refers to, on the question of Usury—which he admits was on the side of "common sense."

Now, in taking an unprejudiced view of all the votes recorded, we believe Mr. Wilson has fairly represented the views of his constituents; and so long as this is the case, penny-a-liners in exhibiting their literary profundity, better choose more fitting objects for their wit or sarcasm, and the dealer in Roads wreak his spleen upon others less likely to justify their conduct before the country. Besides it looks bad to see men who never enjoyed the confidence of a constituency in their life, traduce others returned by majorities of hundreds.

Correspondence.

☞ We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Great Napoleon's "True" opinion of Papacy.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Having read in the *New Era* of the 2nd inst., a quotation from M. Thiers, headed "The Great Napoleon's opinion of Popery," I ask you, in the name of fairness, to publish the following opinion of the same Napoleon on Papacy, quoted in 1818, at the tribune of the French Legislative Assembly. You may also consider this document as the substance of the Lecture I delivered on St. Patrick's Day, on the "Temporal Power of the Pope."

"The institution which maintains the unity of the faith, that is to say—the Pope—the guardian of Catholic unity is an admirable institution. It is objected against this chief that he is a foreign sovereign. This chief is foreign indeed, and we must thank heaven for it.

What! can any one conceive such an authority side by side with the government of the state in the same country? If united to the government, that authority would become the despotism of the Sultan's. If seperated from, and perhaps hostile to, the government, it would produce a hideous and intolerable rivality.

The Pope is out of Paris, and that is well.—He is neither in Madrid nor in Vienna, and therefore we support his spiritual authority.—At Vienna or at Madrid they have reason to say the same.

Can any one believe that, were he in Paris, the Austrians—the Spaniards, would consent to receive his decisions? We are, then, too happy that he does not reside in our country; and that, residing abroad, he does not reside in the country of our rivals—that he dwells in that old Rome, far from the hands of the Emperors of Germany, far from the hands of the Kings of France, or the Kings of Spain, holding the balance between the catholic sovereigns.

The centuries have done that and they have done well. Respecting the government of souls, it is the best and the most beneficent institution that can be imagined.

I do not maintain this opinion through bigotry, but through reason."

Yours in truth,
C. Wardy, Catholic Pastor.
Newmarket, 20th March, 1860.

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

Quebec, March 16th.

After routine business, Bills were introduced,

Respecting witnesses and evidence.

For securing the health of Upper Canada against infection, arising from the uninterred bodies of persons dying from malignant diseases, and,

Respecting the police forces in cities and towns of Upper Canada.

Mr. Richard Scott introduced a Bill to amend an Act respecting separate schools in Upper Canada. He said the Bill involved no extension of the principle of separate schools, but simply removed obstructions to the fair working of the system. He explained the details.

Mr. Simpson moved the reference of the communication of the proprietor of the *Mirror of Parliament* to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Brown said the committee should consider whether it was desirable for the House to pay for a special *Mirror*, or simply to employ reporters who should use manifold writers for the benefit of all the press. It was very dangerous to leave the power in party hands, of determining which speech should be condensed and which should be full.

Mr. Sicotte said the debates should be reported fully, and a copy sent to each newspaper proprietor. He would like the Government to say whether a sum of money could be applied to that purpose, and regretted that the matter had not been brought forward sooner.

Mr. Galt said this matter was one which concerned the House, and it did not behoove the Government to bring down a proposal for an appropriation of money.

Mr. Pope said his constituents would not be disposed to pay for reports of long speeches and he should vote against any subsidy to the *Mirror*.

Mr. Foley said the proposition of Mr. Simpson was correct, and was the only way that the result could be arrived at.

Mr. McGee said he would support no half and half thing. He hoped the committee would report a comprehensive plan for reporting the debates, or none at all.

After further discussion, the motion was carried.

Atty. Gen. Cartier introduced a Bill for the protection of timber on the Indian Reserves in Lower Canada.

Mr. Foley suggested that the measure should apply to the preservation of timber in Upper Canada.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said "you have laws enough."

Mr. Foley said if Attorney General Cartier were the judge how many laws we should have, he supposed they would have only to submit.

Mr. Smith moved to receive the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Bill for an ocean postal subsidy.

Mr. Sicotte moved to refer it back to the committee, with instructions to provide that all steamers of the line under the increased subsidy should not be less than 2,500 tons and 500 horse power; that the contractors should be obliged to furnish the Government in January of each year with a statement of the expenditure and receipts; that either party should be allowed to close the contract on giving 12 months' notice; that within thirty days after such notice, it should be the duty of the Postmaster General, by public notice, to call for new tenders for the conveyance of the mails; that it should be the duty of the Postmaster General to settle by the contract itself all conditions and arrangements necessary to ensure the efficiency of service, the regularity of the trips, and the safety of the passengers, and not leave to the discretion of the contractors the arrangements necessary for that purpose. He said that he wished to guard against the illimitable liberty of the Government to do as it pleased. He did not act in any spirit of hostility to the enterprise—far from it. The contract as it was now was deficient in many respects. The contractors controlled the contracts, and he wanted this remedied.

Postmaster General Smith said it was quite impossible to accept the amendment. With reference to the proposition to insist on 500 horse power, he began to inform Mr. Sicotte that the new ships had 350 horse power, but actually worked up to 1,250 horse power. In future time would be made an element of the contract, instead of the unquestionable element of horse power. It was not necessary to lay down the conditions proposed. If the contractors were honest men they might be trusted, if they were rogues, they would have nothing to do with them.

Mr. William F. Powel said nothing could be better calculated for the advantage of the line than the adoption of Mr. Sicotte's amendment.

Mr. McDougal said he would give Mr. Sicotte an opportunity to vote upon a motion which he thought would lead to a result more satisfactory to the House and the country than the course which Mr. Sicotte proposed. He agreed in the important constitutional doctrine announced by Mr. Sicotte that the discretionary powers of Government ought to be limited. He contended, however, that investigation was necessary. The line was said to have been successful till last year, but since the weekly line had been established it had not carried more freight or passengers. What was the public object, then, that had been served by the establishment of the weekly line. The House should decide whether it was advisable to continue it. He moved the reference of the report to a Select Committee of nine members to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the several contracts between the Government and the Company, and the probable results of the proposed increase of subsidy in regard to the efficiency of the steamers employed, and the propriety of any modifications in the new contract.

Mr. Dunkin said the object of this motion was to embarrass the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Robinson said it was an unbusiness like proceeding of the Government to vote an additional £50,000 on the grounds on which they made their request.

Mr. Simpson contended that the Government had taken the right course in investigating the circumstances themselves, introducing a measure on their own responsibility, and refusing a committee.

Mr. McGee said he voted for enquiry, not because he was hostile to the grant if a necessity for it was established, but because he wished to vote according to knowledge. The Government had given nothing but results, and those in a doubtful shape.

Mr. Harcourt said that unless an enquiry were granted, he felt it his duty to his constituents to vote against the measure at every stage.

Mr. Galt said Mr. McDougall had expressed a desire that the enterprise should be broken down. (Cries of no, no.) And the vote would show which members were disposed to defeat the measure altogether.

Mr. Brown said it was exceedingly to be regretted that they could not get a vote taken upon the merits of any question without the silly cry being raised of want of confidence. It was the same when three millions sterling were granted to the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Foley asserted that the Government had violated Responsible Government in the course they had pursued.

Mr. McDougall's motion was negatived by 67 to 44.

At the suggestion of Mr. Dorion,

Mr. Sicotte asked leave to amend his motion by giving the committee power to "provide" instead of instructing to provide.

Government resisted the alteration.

Mr. Thibaudeau moved that the motion be so amended.

Negatived by 61 to 45.

Yeas.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Bigger, Burnett, Brown, Bureau, Burwell, John Cameron, M. Cameron, Clark, Connor, Cook, Dorion, Dorland, Finlayson, Foley, Gould, Harcourt, Jobin, Laframboise, Langevin, Lemieux, Loranger, McDougall, McGee McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, W. Powell, Robinson, J. Ross, Rymal, W. Scott, Short, Sicotte, Starnes, Stirton, Thibaudeau, Walbridge, White, Wilson, Wright.—45.

Nays.—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambeault, Baby, Beaubien, Benjamin, Burton, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Dessaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferres, Fortier, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Harwood, Heath, Hebert, Holmes, Labelle, Lacoste, Laporte, Lebouthillier, Loux, MacLeod, McCann, A. P. McDonald, McMicken, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, Price, Roblin, Rose, R. W. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, S Smith, Somerville, Tasse, Turcotte, Whitney

Mr. Sicotte's amendment was then negatived on a division. The report was read, and the third reading set down for Tuesday next.

The house adjourned at a quarter to two.

Legislative Council.

Quebec, March 16.

The Bill to abolish grand jurors in Recorders Courts in Upper Canada, was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, an address was voted for a copy of a letter which on the fourteenth day of October last was addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, by the late Captain Jones of the ill-fated steamship *Hungarian*, regarding the erection of beacons and light-houses in the lower St. Lawrence.

In reply to Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet said that as soon as information had been received that a committee had been appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject of subsidies to ocean steamers, the Government had despatched the Hon. John Ross, Minister of Agriculture, to England, to urge the claims of Canada before that committee.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir E. P. Taché, the Bill to incorporate the pilots below Quebec, was read a second time.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, the Bill relating to the management of the crown lands, was read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, March 19.

M. Sicotte and M. Herbert were excused attendence at the House for ten days. The former on account of urgent private business, and the latter on account of illness and death in his family.

M. Alleyn laid on the table a return to an address on the subject of the Survey of the Ottawa Ship Canal.

Mr. Brown rose to move a resolution declaring the expediency of abolishing the Queen's printership; but at the suggestion of the Attorney General West the motion was postponed until Wednesday, in order to time give to furnish a statement to the House.

On motion of Mr Cameron, a committee was struck for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting upon the petition of the Methodist Conference in reference to the expenditure of the funds of the University.

Mr. A. P. Mcdonald moved the second reading of his bill to exempt homesteads and certain other property under a certain value from sale under execution.

Mr. Stirton made some remarks in favor of the bill, and said the country was decidedly in favor of the passage of such a measure.

Mr. Gowan admitted that a measure of relief, such as proposed by this bill was necessary, but it was defective in so far as it had a retroactive effect. The present credit system, too, he contended, was defective.

Mr McMicken alluded to the great distress which existed among portions of the farming community, and said something must be done for their relief—for the relief of the poor but honest man.

Mr. Mowat supported the bill. Its provisions were of a most beneficial character. Nothing he contended, could more incite a man to industry than the knowledge that come what may, he would retain the fruits of his labor, so far as his home was concerned.

Mr. Simpson said the second reading should be agreed to, and then the bill could be referred to committee where the details could be considered.

Mr. Robinson rejoiced to see so many in favor of the bill. He was aware that the people of Lower Canada were opposed to it, as being of Yankee character; but their prejudice was notwell founded. The bill, was good and he agreed with the honorable member for South Ontario that it was right and necessary to encourage attachment to the soil.

Mr. Walbridge in an able speech, questioned the principle of the bill.

Mr. Sherwood saw no objection to the bill being read a second time and referred to a committee. It was not a little strange, however, this soil cry—this cry of attachment to the land—came from members from the Western part of the Province. There was no demand for such a law from his section of the country. Mr. Aikins did not think the bill was much called for. He would support the second reading; but he thought that their legislation should not be partizan in its character;—it should not be one sided—the interests of the creditor should be consulted as well as the interests of the debtor.

The House then divided, and the second reading was carried by a vote of 58 against 18

Mr. Gowan moved the second reading of his bill to prevent bribery at elections. Our liberty, he said depended on the purity of our elections, and to obtain that purity, nothing should be left undone. He mentioned as one way of corruption at election, the hiring of teams, and said this practice should be abolished. The laws concerning elections were not at all sufficiently stringent.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald opposed the bill, citing the opinions of Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright, against the administering of oaths to candidates as proposed by Mr. Gowan.

Mr. Robinson spoke against parts of the bill, which seemed to cast a slur upon the people at large—the electoral body. Voters, it should be remembered, were just as responsible persons as Candidates.

Mr. Mowat thought some change in the present law was necessary, in so far as contested elections were concerned.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald admitted that in this respect the present law was defective.

Mr. Gowan replied to the remarks of various speakers.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to a select committee.

The House adjourned soon after eleven o'clock.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Teutonia.

New York, March 19th.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived yesterday from Bremen. She brings London dates to March 5th. Her commercial news is no later than the *Asia's*. The announcement of the loss of the steamer *Hungarian* reached London on the 4th inst., by telegraph from Queenstown, at which port the *Canada* touched that morning.

Paris, Sunday Evening.—That part of the Emperors, speech concerning annexation with Savoy and Nice has been received in Nice with enthusiasm. The Italian party is greatly agitated.

Vienna, Sunday.—To the enquiries and representations made by some foreign powers, Austria replies that its interests not being directly affected by the annexation of Savoy to France, she will not protest against that annexation.

Modena, Saturday.—The papal government has prohibited commerce by transit between Ancona and Romagna. The merchants protest against it. Agitation continues in the Marches. The landed proprietors refuse to pay their taxes. Thousands of citizens are signing addresses to the great Powers, in favor of annexation. The soldiers enlisted in Austria continue to arrive in the States of the Church and Naples.

Rome, Wednesday.—The Pope is said to be willing to grant concessions if the Legations will submit. The students of the University have demanded the re-admission of the eight students who had been expelled. Gen. Guyon [illegible] establishment of troops to the University, [illegible] disturbances.

[illegible] important from the war in Morocco.

The London *Court Journal* asserts positively that the Prince of Wales would leave for Canada about the last part of May—probably in the *Renown* 50-gun ship. Instructions will be sent out to the Canadian authorities to make the necessary arrangements for his reception.

It has been ascertained that eighty men and boys were either suffocated or burned to death by the explosion at Barradon Colliery.

Arrival of the Fulton.

New York, March 20th.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived this morning. She left Cowes on the morning of the 9th, and brings London papers of the 6th inst.

The *Bohemian* arrived on the 7th, with £820,000 in Australian gold *en route* for Great Britain.

The new American Minister presented his credential at Paris on the 4th.

The Austrian Reform programme is out.

General Ealagho commenced a forward movement of the Spanish troops from Serallo.

Victor Emanuel has agreed to the solution proposed by France with reference to Romagna.

Buoncompagni resigned the Governor Genoralship.

Wheat quiet at 9s 9d a 10s 7d; white 10s 6d a 12s. Corn declined 3d a 6d; yellow 33s a 33s 6d.

In the House of Commons on Monday, during an incidental discussion of the question of the annexation of Savoy, Mr Fitzgerald expressed an earnest hope that Parliament would enter a solemn protest against that act, and Mr Roebuck inveighed bitterly against the Emperor, accusing him of breach of treaties.

Irish papers deny the truth of the recent reports that Piccolomini was married lately in Dublin.

The *Constitutional* publishes an article explaining the French policy in Italy. In mentioning the solution proposed in the message of M. Thouvenel, the *Constitutionel* says, if it is not a Sardinian solution, it is an Italian one. Sardinia will possess in Tuscany an ally who will aid her to overcome the opposition of Naples and Rome, in order to constitute the Italian nation with the concurrence of all its nationalities, and not an Italian kingdom absorbing everything without considering the essential differences, opposing interests, and the distrusts of Europe.

The Cardinals and Prelates who are members of the Senate, have presented petitions, demanding the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

The correspondence of the *Morning Post* says despatches have been received from all parts of Italy. The Emperor's speech has not been received very favorably. That the people of Central Italy will confirm the vote for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, is fully believed by the Government of that country.

The Hungarian's Passengers.

Messrs Allan & Gillespie, the agents, have forwarded the following list of passengers who were on board the *Hungarian*.

Cabin Passengers.—J. E. Wilson, Mr & Mrs Balmer, Rev James Stuart, Mrs Woods, Mr & Mrs E. Evans, Allen Cameron, W. R. Crocker, J. W. Crocker, Mr Leslie, Mr & Mrs Talbot, Dr & Mrs Sanmiego, Barry, A. B. Corten, Mr Wyatt, Mr Boultenhouse, Mr Boulton, Mrs Deland & child, Dr Barrett, and G. J. Nash, officer in charge of the mails.

Steerage Passengers.—Hugh McCaffroy, A. Togg, William Vogle, John Richardson, H. Richardson, T. Allen, Fredrick Child, Mrs F. Child, Fredric Child, B. Morrison, Richard Madden, Robt Martin E. D. Bartlett, Geo Shank, Geo M. Dermott, John Daly, John Delany, Wm Kerley, Wm Wright, Michael Lucey, Martin Downes, Francis Richardson, Miss Ellen Sheehan and Patrick M. Gurin, and a crew of 80.

The return from the Liverpool emigration agent gives "From Liverpool, Cabin passengers, 30—Steerage do. 40. From Queenstown Cabin passengers, 15—Steerage do 40. Crew from Liverpool 80: total—205.

Crew Sailing Department.—W. H. Hardie, 1st officer; Wm. Allen, 2nd do; Richard Porter, 3rd do; Wm Cain 4th do; M. Fielding, boatswain; James Bosely, [illegible]'s mate; John Bailey, M. McPherson, A. Fidele, M. Phillips, J. Shannon Wm Quinn, A. McMillan, Thomas Nichens, J. Crosshwaite, R. Lains, David Jones, Thomas Carter, John Rogerson, George Booley, John Bennett, M. Gulighly, McDonald, Edwards, Williams, Cieve, Wm Greenway, Merriman P. Mitchell, A. Boyd, W. Craddock, Gilbert Johnstone, Charley McCulloch, John Brice Seamen—Nelson Wakes, ordinary seaman; Maxwell, boy. Engineer's Department—W. Stewart, Engineer John McKean, 2nd do; A. Smith 3rd do; John Clark, 4th do; Hugh McGuinn, 5th do; Isaac Welsh, John Calderwood, Hugh Russell, H. Lowe, J. Morney, J. Boyle, W. Holmes, Peter Halon, Henry French, John Jones, John Fox, Richard McNolley, Archibald McCall, John Jones, John Hamel, Wm. Welsh, Alex Watson, Richard McDonald, Thos Shaw, Wm Flanigan, T. James, Thos Ritchie, James Allison, Robert Edwards, firemen.

Victualling Department.—C. McDonald steward; J. McKinnon, 2nd do; Richard Thomas, John Madden, Geo Edwards, Alexander Wapshaw, Edward Lennon, Robt Dywer, James Rhodes Hugh McGregor, Thos Hannah, stewards; Francis Donvore and Geo. Searisbrook, cooks; Wm Preston, baker; Jas Getting, butcher; J. Longwell, John Brenan, Thos Kennedy, James Kenard, Edward McMan, Augustus Caine, Wm Hawoorts Robert Stephenson, Peter McCrea, Stewards: Edward Murphy, Wm Harrocks, cooks; Wm. Prescott, Richard Jones, Joseph Marriott, stewards T. S. Green, storekeeper: Dr Ferguson; T. Robertson, purser; Miss Caughtree, stewardess;—Jones, Steward.

County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions.

The County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions commenced its sitting yesterday, at twelve o'clock; Hon. S. B. Harrison presiding. Associates—Rice Lewis, Esq.; H. W. Norris, Esq.; and W. Helliwell, Esq.

The grand jury, composed of the following gentlemen, were empannelled:—William Trent, merchant, Newmarket, (foreman); Thomas Armstrong, yeoman, Vaughan; Philip Armstrong, butcher, York; Garrett Brown, Yeoman, King; Isaac Dennis, yeoman, King; Robert Duffy, yeoman, York; George Flummerfelt, merchant, Markham; William Fuller, yeoman, Albion; William Graham, yeoman, Vaughan; G. D. James, accountant, Yorkville; James Losslie, yeoman, Toronto township; James Mosley, yeoman, Whitchurch; John Robertson, yeoman, Markham; Mathew Robinson, yeoman, Chinguacousy: Peter Rupert, yeoman, Vaughan; Joseph Roadhouse, yeoman, Albion. George Row, yeoman, King; and H. Severn, brewer, Yorkville.

His Honour then addressed the Grand Jury. He said he was happy to inform them that by the calender, which had been placed in his hands, he observed that only two prisoners were to be brought before them. Both were charged with serious offences; one with horse stealing, and the other with assault with intent to commit rape. His Honour having explained the nature of the charges, said he felt glad that their duties at the present sitting of the court would be light. He then referred to the customary visitation to the Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, and dismissed them to their duties.

Charge of Assault.

Mr. John Bell appeared on behalf of William Beers, who was found guilty at a sitting of the court of assault, and moved for a new trial, upon the ground that he had been jointly indicted with another party, against whom the evidence of the prosecutor appeared more strongly for a conviction than to Beers.

His Honour in giving judgement, said he regretted that owing to the state of the law he had to refuse the granting of a new trial. The peculiarity of the case was such, that, in his opinion, a new trial ought to be granted if the law would permit it. But, inasmuch as he found it not in his power to order a new trial, he had consulted with his brother magistrates, and they had concurred with him that the evidence adduced only warranted the court in treating the charge as one of common assault. In that view of it, and upon the representation of the prisoner's counsel, that he (the prisoner) was a poor man with a family, and resided in the township of Tosoronto, the court would only pass a fine of £5 on him with costs.

The costs in this case, under the present arrangement, amount to $20 42, which are thus made up:—Fees to Clerk of the Peace, $12 12: balance to County Attorney.

The County Attorney claimed, and was allowed to tax costs amounting to $14 30.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, shortly afterwards adjourned, and a few civil cases were taken up and disposed of in the County Court.

Mr. R. Dempsey will conduct the criminal business on behalf of the Crown.—*Globe.*

March 15, 1860.

The Court opened yesterday at the usual hour, Hon. S. B. Harrison presiding; R. Mitchell, Esq., M. Leppard, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., and W. J. Mitchell, Esq., Associates.

Charge of horse stealing.

Jas. McDensid, an old man about sixty years of age, was arraigned on a charge of horse stealing. He pleaded "not guilty." Prisoner was a member of the once notorious "Markham gang," and there are several other charges against him for horse stealing.

His Honour agreed to transfer the case to the coming Assizes, as it is expected that several other indictments will be preferred against McDermid at that court.

There being no other business ready, the Court of Quarter Sessions adjourned, and civil business of the County Court was proceeded with.—*Globe.*

March 16, 1860.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, James Windover was arraigned on a charge of assaulting a Mrs. Mary Ann Boynton, with intent to commit a rape. The offence was alleged to have been committed in the house of complainant at Newmarket on Friday evening last. Mr. Richard Dempsey, County Crown Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. B. Sullivan defended the prisoner. The evidence, although substantiating the charge of assault, did not go to show that the prisoner intended to ravish the woman. It appeared that he was considerably under the influence of liquor, and while in this state had taken liberties with Mrs. Boynton, which she resented and became alarmed at, but which did not amount to an overt act of violence with the object charged. After a somewhat lengthened investigation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the first count of the indictment, but "Guilty" on the second, which charged the prisoner with assault.—His Honor then sentenced Windover to an imprisonment of one month at hard labor. This finished the criminal business, and the Quarter Sessions adjourned till the 23rd instant. The case of James McDermott, who is confined in jail on a charge of horse stealing, which was to have been tried at the Quarter Sessions, has been, by consent of all parties held over till the next Assizes.—This was rendered desirable on account of the prisoner having been committed for trial at the latter Court on several other charges.—*Leader.*

The Tug Steamers.

The lucky Baby, the pet contractor of Lower Canada, who has been tugging so steadily for many years at the public pap, has at length sold out, virtually retired from business, and like a shrewd man no doubt with a fat competency. And who is his successor in the tugging business? No less, good reader, than the very sensible, economical, and statesmanlike body known as the Cartier Macdonald Ministry. The price paid for the steamers and the good-will, of course, of Mr Baby in this transaction is considerably over a Quarter a Million of Dollars! All of this is just so much more added to our National debt, already of most formidable proportions, and yet despite the patent favoritism and foolhardiness of the Job. Ministers and Upper Canadian Members will be found standing in their places in Parliament to defend this wilful misdirection of the public monies. Such is but another instance of the uselessness of the present government system. By means of it Jobs grow up as rank as weeds and the more monstrous they are, the more, as a consequence, are Ministers strengthened in their political position by the corruption. This Baby controls a number of votes in the House, men elected directly by his money, the mere creatures of his commands, and the Ministry is thus compelled to bow to a contractor, who at any close vote might oust it from power. This is only one of the many Lower Canadian influences at the work of robbing Upper Canada, and they will

The 'Joint Authority.'

We cannot conceive how this phrase, as it stands in the resolution adopted by the Reform Convention, can be supposed to mean anything else than a federal government. In using the one form of expression instead of the other, the intention was to convey the idea that a federal government for the Canadas needed not necessarily be complicated and expensive machinery. We express our hearty concurrence in the following remarks on the subject by our contemporary of the Haldimand *Tribune*:—

"The *Times* accuses the framers of the Address of having given their own interpretation to the language of the Convention resolutions—of having altered the phrase "joint authority to mean "a federal Government" in order to suit the views of themselves and their fellow-federalpolitists. With regard to this accusation we believe that the writers of the Address have understood the resolutions in the sense it will generally be understood by the people. If "joint authority" mean anything at all, it must mean some body invested with a power over matters common to both sections of the Province, and which would consist of a certain number of representatives from each section. Such an authority would be to all intents and purposes a federal authority, call it by what name you may, or let its form be what it may. The proposal for a joint authority was entertained and approved by the Convention, because it appeared that the establishment of such an authority would better suit the views of the dissolutionists than the formation of an expensive and cumbrous governmental machinery, and at the same time, secure the principal advantages to be expected from federation, and avert the evils which it was feared pure and simple dissolution would cause. The chief advantages of Union which it was deemed expedient to preserve where the maintenance of a free and unrestricted commercial intercourse between the two sections of the Province, and the preventing the imposition of duties, and the establishment of custom-houses along the boundary line, consequently any joint authority that may be established must be invested with the direction of the commercial policy of both sections of the Province, and such power could only be intrusted to a body composed of a sufficient number of members to represent the interests of the different sections both of Upper and Lower Canada. Give to such a body whatever appelation you may, it would be to all intents and purposes a federal Parliament, because it would be an assembly possessing legislative functions, composed of the representatives of two or more separate and distinct states, and managing matters common to all. In this sense the "Joint Authority" recommended by the Convention would be a Federal Government; and this is the sense in which we believe that the framers of the Address, as well as the great body of Reformers who think with them, understood federation—this is, in fact, the federation they advocate. With such a federation few we think can find fault, and more especially those who were delegates at the Convention; for when the members of the Convention agreed to the adoption of the resolution which set forth the expediency of establishing a joint authority, they must have been aware that they were advocating precisely such a system of government; they must have been aware that the phrase was not a mere empty sound, but meant a body invested with such powers and such functions as we have described. By agreeing to the adoption of the resolution, as amended by Mr. McDougall, they virtually conceded to a certain extent their views in favor of pure and simple dissolution, and advocated the formation of a central authority with power to regulate matters common to both sections of the Province, and there was, of course, a tacit but still not less strict and binding engagement, that what they supported with their votes in the Convention they would support with their influence out of it. We can see nothing in the Address which approves of carrying the principle of federation any further than the resolutions of the Convention must appear to any imperial and rational man to recommend that it should be carried; and, as we feel confident that the Reform party of Upper Canada will endeavor to give effect and carry out the resolutions, we have no fear that there will be any want of energy or zeal on the part of Reformers in urging the appliance of the remedy proposed."

☞ A company has been formed in London to manufacture manure from blood. They state that the number of beasts, sheep, horses, calves and pigs slaughtered in London 1850 was 821,705; that the yield of blood from these was 802 000 gallons, of which Odams' Blood Manure Company received 771,000 gallons.

☞ The new Parliament Buildings are not on an extensive scale, but they are compactly laid out, and will answer very well for a couple of years. The galleries will not hold many people. The question of the Seat of Government is again much agitated. A motion to declare Ottawa an unfit place is spoken of, and might possibly be carried. But a good deal of money has already been spent at Ottawa; and if the plan of the Convention were to be carried out, it would be of little importance where the 'Central Authority' was located.

Mr. Hogan.—We learn from the *Globe* of yesterday that nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Hogan. Mr. French, of London, writes us as follows: "The *Globe* says Mr. Hogan has not been heard from since Dec. 7th. I have a letter Nov. 29th. I had advised him to visit Grey, for we boarded together at the Rossin House, and became very fast friends. His letter tells me that he should go into Grey as soon as the sleighing came, and visit twenty-one townships. I have thought it odd I have never heard from him since."—*Spectator.*

The Prince of Wales coming Early in June.—The *Court Journal* makes the following announcement:—

"We believe we are warranted in positively asserting that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will take his departure for Canada the latter end of May, or the beginning of June. Instructions will be sent out to the authorities to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the young prince. The names of the suite that will attend his royal highness, and the details of his visit, have not yet been settled, though we hear the *Renown*, 90 gun vessel, has been fixed upon for the honor of conveying the Prince."

Release of Mr. Fellows and the Casselmans.—On Friday evening the Sheriff of the United Counties of York and Peel received a telegraph despatch from the proper authorities at Quebec, ordering him to release from jail Mr. G. B. L. Fellowes and Messrs. Martin and John Casselman, with the cause of whose imprisonment the public are now so well acquainted. The parties appeared to have suffered severely from their close confinement, and expressed themselves heartily glad to be again at liberty. They were discharged by the Sheriff about eight o'clock in the evening. The elder Casselman left the town next morning.—*Leader*

☞ Mr. J. C. Morrison, Mr. Niles, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Beeher, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Murray Anderson, and Mr. Craig are severally named as candidates for East Middlesex.

☞ The Quebec correspondent of the Kingston *News* says that Mr. Terrill, M.P., is dangerously ill, and that it is hardly probable he will recover. I understand that his death is so confidently anticipated that a Dr Colby is pursuing his canvass quietly, and that, when he offers he will be unopposed. He is represented as favourable to the views of the Lower Canada Opposition.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Thursday, March 22nd.

Fall Wheat—220 bshls of fall wheat which were on the market sold at a higher rate than for the last few days. The range was from $1 25 a $1 37½; the average for prime being $1 34.

Spring Wheat—380 bshls sold at from $1:00½ cts. per bshl.

Peas—480 bshls at from 60c a 60c per bshl.

Oats—750 bshls at from 34c a 37c per bshl.

Seeds and Rye—nominal.

Hay—from $12 a $16 per ton: Straw $7 a $8.

Flour—is in active demand. Superfine No 2 $4 35 a $4 40 per bbl; do No 1 $4 65 a $4 75; fancy, $4 90 a $5; extra $5 00 a $5 62½; double extra $5 75 a $8.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, Mar. 23, 1860.

Wheat, $1 20 a $1 30, best sample.
Spring Wheat, $0:97½ a $1:00.
Flour, $5.
Oats, 34cts.
Barley, 60.
Peas, 60 cts
Potatoes, 25 cts.
Butter, 15 cts.
Eggs, 10 cts.
Cheese 12½cts a 15cts.
Clover Seed, $5 50 a $6.
Bran per 100 lbs $0,60.

Married,

On the 13th instant, at the residence of W. S. O. Knowles, Esq., Guelph, by the Rev. J. Douse, Mr. W. H. G. Knowles, of Berlin, to Miss Elizabeth J. J. Nicoll, of Puslinch.

On the 13th inst., in Buffalo, N. Y., by H. B. Burt, Esq., Mr. David S. Phillips, of King, to Miss Sarah C. Hill, of Sharon, C. W.

New Advertisements.

SACRE CONCERT.

The NEWMARKET CHORAL SOCIETY respectfully announce to the citizens of Newmarket and vicinity, that they purpose giving a

CONCERT OF

SACRED MUSIC!

On Good-Friday Evg. (April 6, '60,)

IN THE UNION SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM.

Admission, 25cts.

☞ For further particulars see Programme.

P. L. BUTLER, *Musical Director.*

Newmarket, March 22, 1860. td-6

Eastly's Annual China Sale.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

China, Parian, Electro-Plate, English Engravings, &c.

IRONSTONE AND CHINA!

COMPRISING Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Jugs, and a large stock of White Granite Ware. *STAFFORDSHIRE PARIAN*—Busts, Statuette, Jugs, Vases, and Ornaments, in great variety. *PAPER MACHIE*—Tables, Sets of Trays, Card Baskets, Work-boxes Watch-stands, Writing-desks, &c. *ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS*—Including Proof Copies of popular subjects, after eminent Artists; a large and varied assortment in Matted Gold, Maple, and Washed Gilt Frames. *ELECTRO-PLATE*—Tea and Coffee Services richly embossed and engraved, Tea and Toddy Kettles, Liqueur and Egg Stands, Cake Baskets, Toast Racks, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, Pickle Frames, Claret Jugs, &c.

SHEFFIELD CUTTLERY

Including Dinner Knives & Forks, Ivory Handles, 50 pieces in mahogany case; Pen and Pocket Knives, Carvers and Forks, Razors, Dinner Knives and Forks, &c.; and an assortment of

FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.

The whole of which will be Sold by Auction, in the above Store, without Reserve.

These Goods are imported direct from the Manufactories in Sheffield, Staffordshire, &c., and will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers. ☞ Purchasers living at a distance will be provided with packages, and may have their goods passed free of charge.

☞ Sale every Day and Evening during the week, commencing March 26th at 11, a.m., 2 & 7 o'clock, p.m.

JAMES PAYNE EASTLY,
Auctioneer.

Newmarket, March 30, 1860. 2w-6

North York

Electoral District Agricul. Society.

A MEETING of the Directors of the above Society will be held at the *Court House, Newmarket, on Saturday, April 7th, 1860, at the hour of 1, p.m.*, pursuant to adjournment. A general attendance and punctuality is requested.

E. MORTON, *Pres.*;
E. JACKSON, *Sec.*

Newmarket, March 22, 1860. 2w-6

East Gwillimbury Township,

COURT OF REVISION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of East Gwillimbury will meet as a Court of Appeal and Revision

On SATURDAY, Ap'l 7, 1860,

At the *MANSION HOUSE, Sharon*, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m. All parties interested are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN T. STOKES, *Town Clerk.*

East Gwillimbury, March 22, 1860. 2w6

Whitchurch Township Notice.

COURT OF REVISION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Whitchurch will meet as a Court of Appeal and Revision,

On TUESDAY, Ap'l 17, 1860,

At SANGSTER'S HOTEL, Stouffville, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., of which all parties interested are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. W. COLLINS, *Town Clerk.*

Whitchurch, March 22, 1860. 3w-6

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm in North Gwillimbury, composed of parts of lots 20, on the 2nd and 3rd Concessions,

About 161 Acres.

Apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Solicitor, Newmarket.

March 20, 1860. 3w-6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND FOR SALE,

BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, April 3rd, 1860, in Lots to suit purchasers, of 5 to 20 acres each, of excellent Land, situated on the southern limits of the Village of Newmarket,

Belonging to Mr. A. Cody,

Second-street.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

SETH. ASHTON, *Auct'r.*

Newmarket, March 19, 1860. 2-w6

"Marksman's Home."

JAS. McCLURE,

HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now thoroughly fitted up for the accommodation of Guests, and attached to it is one of the best Public Rooms in the Village.

JAS. McCLURE.

Licensed Auctioneer!

For the United Counties of York and Peel.

☞ Charges Moderate.

Holland Landing March 22, 1860. tf-6

ROBERT BRODIE

Builder, and Contractor,

NEWMARKET.

HAVING returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him, respectfully intimates to the public in general, that he is prepared to contract for the Erection or Removal of Buildings, or any description of work in connection with his line of business.

LUMBER FURNISHED IF REQUIRED.

☞ *WINDOW-SASH and DOORS* of every description ready-made and made to order on the shortest notice.

Shop—on Water-street, Newmarket.

Newmarket, March 21st, 1860. tf-v9-n6

CASH FOR PIGS.

THE subscriber will pay the Market Price in Cash for 100 *STORE PIGS.*

D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, March 21, 1860. tf-6

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT COW;—will calve in a few days. Enquire of

A. J. McCRACKEN.

Newmarket, March 21, 1860. 2w-6

WANTED,

A PLACE FOR A LAD about four years old, where he may reside and be brought up as one of the family.

Application to be made to the undersigned, Lot No. 30, in the 2nd Concession of Whitchurch.

DAVID ATKINSON.

Whitchurch, March 19, 1860. 1w6

Capital Investment!!

The GOOD-WILL of a

GROCERY

ESTABLISHMENT

In the flourishing

VILLAGE of NEWMARKET,

To be disposed of. The

STOCK ON HAND

COMPRISES—*BLACK and GREEN TEAS* of the choicest brands, *COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, TOBACCOS,* &c., &c.;

also, a well-selected assortment of

WINES & BRANDIES,

(in wood and bottle)

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER,

SCOTCH ALES, WHITE WINE VINEGAR &c. &c.

To save trouble, none need apply except prepared to pay

CASH DOWN

for the stock on hand.

☞ For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, corner of Mill and Main-streets, Newmarket.

JAMES NIXON.

Newmarket, March 15, 1860. tf-5

NORTH YORK.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Reformers of this Riding,—favorable to the principles and objects of the Toronto Convention,—will be held at the

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Newmarket,

On SATURDAY, March 31st, 1860,

for the purpose of organizing a Branch of the Reform Association, and the appointment of proper parties to organize the Township Societies.

A general attendance requested.

☞ Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Newmarket, March 15, 1860. 2w-5

Executor's Notice.

Estate of the late Willam Reid.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to settle the same on or before the 1st DAY OF MAY, next ensuing, and thereby save further trouble; and all parties having claims against the said Estate will oblige by presenting the same on or before that date, for liquidation.

JOHN D. PHILIPS,
Acting Assignee.

March 13, 1860. td-5

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

(LATE MAY'S OLD STAND.)

BY HENRY CROXON.

HOLLAND LANDING.

THESE premises have lately been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted for the accommodation of guests.

N. B.—Good Stabling and a careful hostler always in attendance.

Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. tf-5

SHARON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!!

THE subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Sharon and surrounding country, that having purchased the

Boot and Shoe Establishment formerly conducted by Mr. Chas. Haines,

in this place, he is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, on the shortest notice, with

NEATNESS, DURABILITY & DESPATCH.

☞ The undersigned is determined to do a Cash Business. He will sell at unprecedentedly Low Prices, reduced much below the usual rates in Sharon.

A Call respectfully solicited.

Farm Produce taken in Exchange for Work.

WILLIAM MALLOY,

Sharon, March 14, 1860. *3m-5

Western Assurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.,

CAPITAL $400,000.

P. D. KELLY, Ag't,

Brownsville.

Lloydtown P. O.

Brownsville, March 16, 1860. 1y-5

Notice to the Public.

THE Wife of the undersigned, *JEMIMA MATILDA GREER*, having left his bed and board, without just cause, he hereby cautions the public that he will not be accountable for any debts she may contract.

PATRICK GREER.

West Gwillimbury, March 13, 1860 3w.

BOARD'S WORTH OF BARGAINS!

GOODS AT COST!

GOODS AT COST!

GOODS AT COST!

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

THE Subscriber is determined to Sell off at COST PRICE until the 1st of April, in order to make room for an immense stock of Spring Goods.

As the subscriber is determined to clear out his entire stock, Great Bargains may be anticipated.

Corner of Main and Timothy Streets, Newmarket.

FEBRUARY 24th, 1860.

Grand River Plaster,

JUST Received and for Sale by

J. W. MARSDEN.

Newmarket, 9th Feb. 1860. tf-52

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

THE undersigned in tendering thanks for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that having again got possession of his

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

He is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him, with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH; and as he is determined to adopt, in future, the

Cash System,

His prices will correspond with the times.

Double Wagon, finished, for - - $65
Horses Shod per Span, all round - $ 2

And all other work in proportion.

☞ *Constantly on hand: Double Wagons, Sleighs, &c.,*

Which will be Sold Cheap for Cash or Short Credit.

JOHN McKAY.

Newmarket, March 6, 1860. tf-4

SQUATTERS' CLAIMS,

AND business generally connected with the *CROWN LAND* and other *PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS*, attended to. Also,

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,

secured by the subscriber. Address, (pre-paid,)

E. CHESLEY,

Land and General Agent, 29, Annsl., Quebec.

Quebec, March 7th, 1860. 3w4

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned, as Store-keepers in the Village of Sharon, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm, will oblige by settling their accounts on or before the *FIRST OF APRIL, 1860*, by Cash or Note, so as to enable them to close the books of the late firm.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
ALEXANDER SOUTER.

Sharon, March 1st, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will carry on the business as formerly, and trusts by strict attention to business, he will continue to merit the same patronage as was so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

Sharon, March 1st, 1860. *5w4

Wanted to Exchange

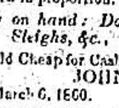
BRAN and Shorts for Store Pigs and a Farrow Cow.

Apply to the Newmarket Steam Mills.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Feb 2, 1860. tf-51

Half-Dollar Tea.



Tea for Half-a-Dollar per Pound,

OF a Superior Quality, can be had at the Store of

E. HUGHES.

All other Goods corresponding in quality and price. Prospect-st., Newmarket, Jan. 26, 1860. tf-50

For Sale,

SOME Four Lots, beautifully situated on Niagara Street—being part of the "Cricket Ground," at Newmarket.

Terms Easy.—For particulars enquire of B. W. Bolton, Esq., P. L. S., Newmarket.

August 16, 1859. tf-4

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

JOHN BOND

HAS COMMENCED

SELLING OFF

The remainder of his Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS AT COST PRICES,

In order to make room for Extensive Spring Importations.

Sale will be continued for Ten weeks only, great Bargains may therefore be expected.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH!!

All Goods Warranted what they are Represented.

Continually on hand, a General Assortment

Millinery Goods, which will be Sold at extremely **Low Prices!**

☞ *Remember the Place*

Nearly opposite the Railroad Hotel.

JOHN BOND.

Newmarket Feb. 8th, 1860. tf-52

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

On and after Wednesday, 1st Feb.,

THE SUBSCRIBER will commence selling off the whole of his immense Stock, consisting of the Largest and best Selection of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE!
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c., &c.

At greatly Reduced Prices.

7½ per Cent. Discount!

Will be allowed on all CASH PURCHASES OVER ONE DOLLAR.

As the subscriber is determined to clear out his entire stock, Great Bargains may be anticipated.

☞ Sale to be continued for Two Months only,

W. McMASTER, Jr.

Water-street, Newmarket, Jan. 27, 1860. tf-50

Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

IN order to make way for Spring purchases, the subscriber will sell Winter Dresses, Flannels, Blankets Ribbons, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and other winter goods,

At Cost or such other Prices as will make a complete clearing of the Winter Styles.

THOMAS A. HARTON.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS FEATHERS WANTED!

Newmarket, Jan. 12, 1860. tf-48

☞ APPLICTED READ!

European

MEDICAL HOUSE!

—AND—

Botanic Dispensary,

No. 61, King-st., West, Toronto, C.W.,

—ESTABLISHED BY—

Dr. GOODING, (formerly of England,)

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most SUCCESSFUL mode of treating

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Marasmus or wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys & Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, etc., etc. etc.

☞ No Charge for Advice.

Dr. Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based on scientific principles, and new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such, that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by bad habits in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pain, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

Country Patients.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,

DR. GOODING,
No. 61, King-st. West,
Toronto, C.W.

Toronto, Dec. 29, 1859. 1y-46

For Sale,

ONE Hundred and Thirty-three Acres of land being the Eighteenth Lot in the 10th Con. of the *TOWNSHIP OF STEVEN*, being of good soil and one acre cleared with a small house erected thereon. A creek runs across the front end.—The lot is situated within two miles of Lake Huron. Apply to DAVID WEBSTER, the last lot on the 4 Con. of the Township of King.

February 23, 1860 tf-2

Notice

IS hereby Given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to establish a survey made by Mr GEO. LOUNT, Provincial Land Surveyor, from Lot No. Fifteen to Twenty-eight, inclusive, on the 7th Con. of the Township of King, in the County of York, and for the continuation of said survey north to the Township Line of West Gwillimbury.

King, February 16, 1860. *2m1

An Apprentice Wanted,

TO the Tin and Copper Smith Business. Apply to the undersigned.

W. B. WATTS.

Newmarket, 9th Jan. 1860.

Patent, Patent.

IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade in general that he has bought of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, Patentee, the full right to Vend and Sell in the North Riding of York, the Improved method of

CUTTING AND CRIMPING.

The great advantages derived from this Patent is, that Crimping in the usual way is entirely done away with, as Crimping Machines and Blocks are not required. There is also a saving of three to four fronts in one side of upper. This fact alone is well worthy the attention of those who belong to the Trade. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying that this improved method is of a greater benefit to the Trade than anything yet introduced. The above Patent Right was granted April 5th, 1859. Parties in the Trade wishing to purchase Shop Rights, will please address to the subscriber,

THOMAS HIGGINS,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HOLLAND LANDING.

Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. tf-47

CLEARING SALE

Of Winter

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER will, until the 10th of APRIL, allow

10 per Cent. Discount,

On all *CASH PURCHASERS* to the amount of *ONE DOLLAR* and upwards, of

Winter Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,

In order to make room for Spring and Summer Goods.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Newmarket, Feb. 9th, 1860. tf-52

Blacksmith Wanted, Immediately,

ONE who understands the Country Business. Apply to

B. W. WALTON,
Kettleby Mills, P. O.

Kettleby, March 7th, 1860. 2w-4

Village Lots for Sale.

THE Subscribers have 12 or 14 Lots to dispose of, in the handsome

VILLAGE OF QUEENSVILLE,

the most of them are on Main-street.—Terms easy.

JAS. AYLWARD, & SON.

Queensville, Jan. 20, 1860. tf-51

For Sale!

2,000 FENCE & FOUNDATION ORDAR-POSTS. Enquire of

A. J. McCRACKEN.

Newmarket, Feb 9, 1860. tf-52

LAND FOR SALE

—OR—

EXCHANGE FOR STOCK.

IN the Township of Pickering, a Valuable *BUSH LOT*, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

Twenty four of which are in a high state of cultivation, with

Good Log Hoting and Barn.

This Lot is situated on the *New Gravel Road* now being constructed from Toronto to Owen Sound, and is within ten minutes' walk of the Church School & Post Office; also, in the same Township

One Hundred Acres

Having Twelve Acres Cleared, with

HOUSE AND BARN ON SAME;

also Ninety-nine Acres; also,

One Hundred Acres Bush Land,

In the Township of Albemarle.

☞ For further information, apply to

THOMAS WINDEL,

Queensville, P.O., all letters to be pre-paid.

Queensville, Jan. 31, 1860. 1m-51

FARM FOR SALE,

IN the Township of King, 2nd Concession, Lot No. 6, County of York, Canada West, containing

200 ACRES—120 Cleared,

and in a high state of cultivation, with Good Buildings, an Orchard, and well watered.

It is situated 1½ miles from Yonge-street, 3 miles from Holland Landing and 4 miles from the flourishing Village of Newmarket. It will be sold in one lot, or in two of 100 acres each. The land is of first-rate quality.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, ESQ.,
Newmarket;
DR. BULL,
Lloydtown; or,
JAMES F. GORDON,
on the premises.

King, Jan. 21, 1860. tf-50

FOR SALE.

EIGHT ACRES and 60 Rods of Land, situate on Yonge-st., being the South West corner of Lot No. 72, in the 1st Con. of Whitchurch, with House, Barn, and Stable thereon. The Land is cleared and of good Quality.

For terms which are liberal, apply to James Christeson, Inn Keeper, Yonge-st., or to

Wm. MOSLEY,
Land Agent, &c., Aurora.

December 23, '59. tf-45

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT;

PREPARED from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections; Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system; these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, sulmony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package.—Price, in the United States and Canada, one Dollar.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

J. MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadas

For sale by,

M. W. Bogart, Newmarket,
John Bond, Do.
C. Doan & Co., Sharon.
Wm. Moore, Brownville.
H. D. Ellis, Lloydtown,

Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, Ayre's Cathartic Pills, Ayre's Farsaparilla, McLane's Vermifuge, McLane's Liver Pills, Gardner's Worm Tea, Pettit's American Eye Salve, Frank's Magnetic Ointment, Dailey's Arabian Heave Remedy, Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, Downs's Elixir.

JOHN BOND, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1860. tf-52

Notice.

THE Municipality of Township is about to pass a By-law at the next meeting, to Establish a Road from the 4th concession line, westerly, through lot No. 23 in the 3rd concession, so as to strike the road leading west to Lawson Barber's, and from thence to the Village of Keswick, in the 2nd concession, of which all persons concerned are requested to take particular notice, and govern themselves according

RICHARD SHEPPARD,
Town. Clerk.

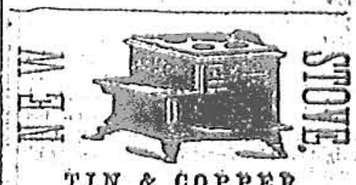
North Gwillimbury, Feb. 20, 1860 4w-3

To School Trustees.

WANTED, a situation as teacher, by a person who holds a second class certificate for life in the County of York. Advertiser has taught for the last twelve years in the above named County.—Application to be made to Dr. Pyne, Newmarket; to the Editor of this paper; or to "Teacher," Bond Head.

February 16, 1860. tf-1

NEW STOVE STORE



TIN & COPPER WAREHOUSE,

Directly opposite the North American Hotel, Main-Street,

NEWMARKET.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in business, respectfully intimates that he has just received a large and varied assortment of

COOKING, BOX, PARLOR, HALL AND BEDROOM STOVES,

Which he will sell at the lowest remunerative profits. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Tin Ware. Having added to his stock the whole of the

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

TIN WARE, &c.,

Embracing the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Gideon Mortimer, the whole will be disposed of

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also on hand, a splendid assortment of

Fancy Bird Cages!!

☞ Orders for Tin Roofing, Troughing, Plumbing and Bell Hanging promptly attended to.

COPPER WORK

In all its branches, neatly executed on the most Reasonable Terms, such as

Copper Stills, Pumps, Steam Pipes, Brewers' Kettles, &c.

Being a *PRACTICAL PLUMBER*, he is prepared to execute orders for the fitting up of Water Closets, Sinks, Cisterns, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Baths, &c., &c.

Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Rags taken in Exchange for Stoves, Tinware, Farm Produce, &c.

W. B. WATTS.

January 25, 1860.

The chimes of England.

Those chimes, the chimes of Motherland,
Of England, green and old,
That out from fane and ivied tower
A thousand years have tolled;
How glorious must their music be
As breaks the hallowed day,
And calleth with a seraph's voice
A million up to pray!

Those chimes that tell a thousand tales,
Sweet tales of olden time!
And ring a thousand memories
At vesper, and at prime;
At bridal, and at burial,
For cotager and king—
Those chimes, those glorious Christian chimes,
How blessedly they ring.

Those chimes, those chimes of Motherland,
Upon a Christmas morn,
Outbreaking, as the angels did,
For a Redeemer born;
How merrily they call afar,
To cot and baron's hall,
With holly decked and mistletoe,
To keep the festival!

The chimes of England, how they peal
From tower and Gothic pile,
Where hymn and swell anthem fill
The dim Cathedral aisle;
Where windows bathe the holy light
On priestly heads that falls,
And stains the florid tracery
And timber-dighted walls.

And then, those Easter-bells, in spring,
Those glorious Easter chimes;
How loyally they hail thee round,
Old queen of holy times!
From hill to hill, like sentinels,
Responsively they cry,
And sing the rising of the Lord,
From vale to mountain high.

I love ye—chimes of Motherland,
With all this soul of mine,
And bless the Lord that I am sprung
Of good old English line!
And like a son I sing the lay
That England's glory tells;
For she is lovely to the Lord,
For you, ye Christian bells!

And heir of her ancestral fame,
And happy in my birth,
Thee, too, I love, my forest land,
The joy of all the earth;
For thine thy mother's voice shall be,
And here—where God is King—
With English chimes, from Christian spires,
The wilderness shall ring.

Amusements.

☞ An affected man cannot be a moral man. The whole study of his life is to cheat you,

☞ He who writes with insolence and abuse, when anonymous, adds cowardice to his baseness.

☞ It is the opinion of the Dr. that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks that the doctor gets his by pill-age.

☞ Did you save your baggage? exclaimed some kind friends to a gentleman who had just escaped from a wrecked steamer on the Mississippi. 'Oh, yes,' said he, pointing to his wife.

☞ You look like death on a pale horse, said Jim to a toper who was growing pale and emaciated. 'Don't know anything about that,' replied the toper; 'but I'm death on pale brandy.'

☞ A young man visiting a prison in Maine, inquired of some of the prisoners the cause of their being in such a place. At last he asked a small girl the cause of her being in prison. Her answer was that she stole a saw- mill, and went back after the pond, and was arrested.' The young man left immediately.

☞ We always sympathize keenly in the distress of a man of family, when he comes to the office to stop his paper because of his inability to pay for it, especially when he has to take a *five cent cegar* from his mouth to spit before doing his errand.

☞ Down on the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia there is an editor who is also his own compositor and pressman, and makes occasional voyages along the coast of Norfolk as captain of the schooner Polly, who preaches on Sunday, teaches school on week-days, and still finds time to take care of a wife and sixteen children.

☞ 'Papa,' said a little boy to his parent one day, 'are not sailors very small men?' 'No my dear,' answered the father 'pray what leads you to suppose that they are so small?' 'Because,' replied the young iden, smartly, 'I read the other day of a sailor going to sleep in his watch.'

LARGE SNAKE STORY.—"During the Floriday war," said the speaker, "I was with the American army. One day I shouldered my gun and went in pursuit of game. In passing through a swamp I saw something a few feet ahead of me, lying upon the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being some forty feet in length, and about one foot in diameter. So positive was I that it was nothing but a log, that I paid no attention to it; the fact is, that I would have sworn before a court of justice that it was a log and nothing else. You see, I had never heard of snakes growing to such huge dimension, and the fact is, I never should have believed it if I had.

"Well," he continued, "between me and the log (as I took it to be) was a miry place which it was necessary for me to avoid. I therefore placed the butt of my gun on the ground ahead of me, and springing upon it, lit right on top of—what do you suppose?"

"A boa constructor," said one.

"An anconda," said another.

"No."

"What could it have been?" said a third.

"Just what I supposed it to be—a log," said the wag.

☞ The *Gazette* of last week contains another batch of coroners.

☞ Large subscriptions are being made in Hayti for the widow of John Brown.

☞ Louis Napoleon has directed that the name of every street in Paris shall be inscribed on a gas lamp, to be placed on the corner.

☞ It is asserted that there are not less than seven hundred persons engaged in counterfeiting money in the state of Ohio.

☞ Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow; when existance is at stake, fashion and ornament are apt to be disregarded.—*O. M. Spencer.*

☞ I always say to young people, 'Beware of carelessness.' No fortune will stand it long. You are on the high road to ruin the moment you think yourself rich enough to be careless.—*Sidney Smith.*

☞ Those men who destroy a healthful constitution of body by intemperance, and an irregular life, do as manifestially kill themselves as those who hang, or poison, or drown themselves.—*Sherlock*

☞ In Cleveland last week a young woman to all appearances died. An attendant went to "lay out" the supposed corpse, but was nearly frightened to death herself when she entered the room at seeing the deceased sitting up in bed. The "defunct" is in a fair way to recover.

Economy! Economy!! IS A GOLDEN RULE.

JOHN BOND,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has been appointed an agent for the sale of

PARSON BROTHERS'

EXCELSIOR COAL OIL. and Lamps,

of most all descriptions.

The superiority of Coal Oil over every other light for brilliancy and economy, is an established fact, fully proved by its almost universal use.—The public would be wise to call and see the selection of Lamps and try the superior quality of the Oil. Coal Oil is the cheapest and best light ever brought in use for Churches private Houses, Hotel Keepers, Store Keepers, or every other Public Place.

☞ An Early Call is Respectfully Solicited

Newmarket, Jan. 4, 1860. tf-47

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,

Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*

Newmarket, June 9, 1856

Timber for Sale.

FOR Sale, any quantity of various sizes and lengths; as the subscriber is clearing land, orders will be filled at low rates.

Also, Cedar Posts for Fencing, Rails, &c.

Apply at this office, or to the subscriber at Queensville.

T. WINDELL.

Queensville, Jan. 11, 1860. 6m48

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.

THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Connoisseurs is requested to the stock of—

Hennessey's Brandy,
Rich Old Port,
Holland's Gin,
Fine Toddy Whiskey,
Dublin Porter, &c., &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1859. tf-21

TO FARMERS.

WANTED to Exchange, first-class Sugar Kettles for Wood.

Apply at the Foundry of the undersigned.

S. SYKES.

Newmarket, Jan. 11, 1860. tf-4

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortmen of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

CHEAP

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

[Opposite Mr. Thos. Lee's Hotel,]

Holland Landing.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Holland Landing, and Public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of

GENTS, YOUTHS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, and Gaiters,

Of superior material and workmanship. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying, that we can supply purchasers with a better article than was ever before offered for sale in Holland Landing, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices in Cash.

☞ A Call is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS HIGGINS.

Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. tf-47

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate head-aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, head-ache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by DR. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.

JOHN BOND, *Agent.*

January 6, 1860. 1y-47

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, Mar. 1st, 1860.

Archer Rev. M D — Melbed Elizabeth
Boyle Robert — Milner James
Curtis Frederick — Patterson James
Carrigan Jane — Ritchie Thomas
Cane Eliza — Rankin Thomas
Curtis James — Scott Jno.
Clubine Willeta — Sargent Jno.
Edwards Elizabeth — Sampson Mary A.
Field Richard — Scott Joseph
Foster John — Scully Michael
Gauley Thomas — Seagle Henry
Henry Thomas — Taylor Abraham
Kidnaghan James — Williamson Susan

CHAS. DOAN, *Postmaster.*

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, March 1st, 1860

Atkinson George — Kiteley Joseph
Allison John — Kennedy Michael
Beasley Jos. — Lloyd Seth
Bennett James — McPherson John
Bostwick John G. — Miller John
Brown J. — Murray Robert
Cottery John — Marraw John
Doan Mrs. M. — Montgomery Dr. J. W.
Coats James — Megan Thomas
Eck Charles — Milleton Timothy
Gamble Moses — Pierce Esq. H.
Gamble David — Phane Phillip
Gill John — Plater Isaac
Handa Benjamin — Playter Watson
Jennison Reuben P. — Roger Geo.
Johnston Isaac — Smith John
Knight Thomas — Todd Reuben
Wagner Miss

ARH. FYFE, *Asst. P. M.*

CHEAP

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in

Newmarket,

The undersigned begs respectfully to intimate that he is now in receipt of the Largest, Cheapest, and most varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

Ever offered by him to the public, embracing Ladies', Gents' and Children's

BALMORAL BOOTS,

Of superior quality,—together with Boots and Shoes of almost all descriptions.

☞ *A Call is respectfully solicited.*

W. CARLINE.

Newmarket, May 18, 1859. tf-14

SELLING OFF.

Great Clearing sale of Family Groceries,

☞ At Cost, for Cash Only. ☜

IN consequence of not being able to clear off their goods by the date previously advertised, the subscribers have determined to continue the Sale until the whole of their immense Stock is completely disposed of.

Remember the Old Stand, 231, Yonge-st., Corner of Shuter-st.

J. C GRIFFITH, & Co.

Toronto, October 19, 1859. tf-35

REMOVAL!

H. THOMPSON'S

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK EMPORIUM,

Opposite the Rail Road Hotel, Newmarket.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto conferred on him, respectfully intimates that he has *REMOVED* to the Shop

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Harness, made of the very best material, and

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

As he has taken the First Prize, both for Saddles and Harness, wherever exhibited, he has every confidence in guaranteeing his work.

☞ A superior assortment of all articles in his line of business, kept constantly on hand.

☞ All Orders Thankfully Received and Promptly Executed! ☜

CHARGES MODERATE.

H. THOMPSON,

MAIN-ST., NEWMARKET.

September 20th, 18 . tf-31

R. FLEMING,

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker.

SIGN OF THE SADDLE AND COLLAR,

Main-st. Newmarket.

R. FLEMING in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers for their liberal patronage solicits a continuance. He received

PRIZE AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,

Held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness, and therefore has every confidence in guaranteeing his work.

A choice assortment of Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales

Single and Double Harness,

Of every description, Whips, &c., &c., constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who favor him with their custom, articles of the best quality and newest style

At Moderate Charges.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.

All Work Warranted.

WANTED

And suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for

☞ All Orders and Repairing done on the shortest notice. Remember the place,

☞ *Sign of the Saddle and Collar.* ☜

Main-st., Newmarket, July 7, 1859. tf-20

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

A full endless variety of articles in the above line comprising Crinoline, Prince of Wales and Zephyr Hats,

Silk and Drab Cassimere Hats.

Soft hats in all Colors and Shapes. Cloth Caps do. Will open 1st October, a splendid stock of

Furs and Buffalo Robes.

At McCrossan's old stand, No. 127, (old 68) King-st., Toronto, nearly opposite St. James' Cathedral

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1859. 6m32

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies

CHARLES F. TILSTONE

MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent—of the nett excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "*Equitable*" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, *Agent.*
Newmarket.

March 12, 1859.

Labour Saved!

THE Public are notified that the subscriber has been appointed agent for Newmarket and Vicinity, for the sale of the

Canadian Family Sewing Machine.

Families are invited to call and see them in operation. Every information will be given, and parties satisfied that the Machines are full what they are represented.

The Best Family Machine Now in Use.

JOHN TOWNLEY,

Merchant Tailor, on Timothy-St., in rear of Simpson and Trent.

Newmarket, Jan. 18, 1859. tf-49

A CARD.

TO THOSE who prefer *NATURE'S REMEDIES* which are in accordance with the laws of life,

FREE FROM ALL POISONS,

calculated to build up instead of break down the Constitution will find such

Medicines and Remedies,

for all diseases, at Dr. Ford's office, Newmarket, prepared with care. He would also state that he will be at home on Mondays and Saturdays; and personally attend to patients who may wish advice or medicine. He has engaged the services of Dr. Gibson, who will at all times attend to calls.

Newmarket, Nov. 24, 1859. tf-41

Take Notice.

Miss SUSANNA McCAUSLAND,

BEGS to state to the Inhabitants of *NEWMARKET*, and surrounding country, that she has taken the

PICTURE GALLERY,

Of the late *W. H. SOUTHARD*, opposite Mr. Bogert's Store, where she will remain for a short time. A call is solicited.

N. B. Business hours from 9 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m.

Newmarket, Nov. 10, 1859. tf-39

WM. BOWDEN,

CARPENTER and JOINER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate, that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

of all descriptions, and keeps constantly on hand Sashes and Doors.

All orders punctually attended to, and charges moderate.

Shop on Main-street.

Newmarket, Nov. 23th, 1859. tf-49

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers, that he has Removed

ONE DOOR NORTH OF HIS OLD STAND.

MAIN-ST., NEWMARKET,

where he will be most happy to wait upon all who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS, SHOES, & GAITERS,

of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending the same to the public.

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, March, 22, 1859. tf-6

Important to Shoe-Makers!

NEWMARKET TANNERY.

THE Subscriber having Rented the above Establishment from Mr. Wm. WALLIS, intends carrying on the

Tanning Business

In all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of *LEATHER*, such as Spanish and Slaughter Sole, Upper, Kip, Calf, Cordivan and Lace Leather. Also, for sale—

Tanner's Oil and Cow-Hair!

All of which will be sold cheap, for cash, or three months' credit.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

THOMAS FOLEY.

Newmarket, April 29, 1858. tf-11

WAR! WAR! WAR!

Upon Bad Work and High Prices!

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has

REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,

Nearly opposite Mr Morris' Grocery,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

Where he will be most happy to wait upon those who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending it to the public.

J. RHINEHART.

Newmarket, May 14, 1857. tf-15

A FIRST CLASS

DRUG STORE!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of

AURORA

And Vicinity, and the Public generally, that he has opened out a

DRUG STORE,

In the above mentioned place, in the Building formerly occupied by Wm. Atkinson.

The stock consists, in part, of the following articles:—Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Pure Liquors for medical uses, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Camphor, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Turpentine, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stationary, &c., &c.

All of which is entirely Fresh, and of the first Quality; in short his Stock comprises all the leading articles usually kept in a Drug Store; and as his facilities in Purchasing Goods cannot be excelled by any one, he will sell as low as any establishment in the country.

Physicians' Prescriptions ACCURATELY compounded.

Teeth Extracted

On the shortest notice,—or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY skillfully performed, and Warranted.

C. S. LLOYD.

Aurora, Nov. 25, 1858. 1y41

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

BY THE USE ON ELECTRICITY,

BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WHO will be at the *NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL* Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday of each Month.

Teeth Inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.

All operations in his profession, performed in the most approved manner, and Warranted.

Residence:—AURORA, C. W.

E. C. EDMONDS.

Aurora, Nov. 4, 1859. tf-33

TAKE NOTICE.—The application of Electricity for Extracting Teeth being patented for the Province of Canada, I have purchased the right to use the same of W. O. Adams, proprietor.

TO BUILDERS!

PARTIES Wishing to Build, Move Turn or Raise Buildings, of any description, would do well to call on

Stephen Webster,

As he has all the tools necessary for the above purposes, which he will let on the following terms.

Jack Screws, each, - - £0 2 6 per day
Rollers per set - - - 0 5 0 "
Tackles, - - - - - 0 10 0 "

Being only one-half the price usually charged in this place. The undersigned is also ready to contract for the erection, moving or raising of Buildings, of all descriptions.

STEPHEN WEBSTER.

Newmarket, July 17, 1857 tf-24

Have you seen this?

THE Subscriber in calling the attention of the public, respectfully announces, he is prepared to work

Very Cheap for Cash,

Horse Shoes set and caulked, for - - 0 0:10
New Shoes for Span, all round - - - 2:00
Common Cutters Ironed, for - - - 11:00
Double Wagon do. - - - - - 40:00

And all other work done at proportionate prices.

Shop on Prospect-st., south of Methodist Chapel.

JAMES WETHERELL.

Newmarket, July 18, 1860. tf-[illegible]

New Tailor Shop!

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of

NEWMARKET AND VICINITY,

That he has commenced business in the Tailoring Line in the Shop belonging to Mrs. Botsford,

Opposite Simpson & Trent's Main Street,

Where, by close application to business, and studying to please, he hopes to meet a share of public patronage.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Garments cut to order on the shortest notice, in any style.

A. CRAWFORD.

Newmarket, June 29, 1859. tf-29

Shops to Let.

TWO SMALL SHOPS to Let, on Main Street—In a business locality. For particulars apply to,

W. V. SOUTHARD, *Builder.*

Newmarket, July 7, 1859 tf-21

Profitable Investment.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE Undersigned offers for sale his valuable Mill Property, situated in the front of the 6th Con. of East Gwillimbury, Lot No. 16, First Class Geared Saw Mill—on a never-failing stream of water, with from one to two hundred Acres of Pine Timber attached. The Mill is almost new, and in splendid running order.

TERMS—EASY. For particulars apply on the premises, to the proprietor.

HENRY MOSIER.

East Gwillimbury, Oct. 17, 1859. tf-38

For Sale or to Let,

THOSE large and commodious premises adjoining the North American Hotel, at present occupied by the subscriber as a General Store. This stand is considered to be as good as any in the village for business and has every convenience for a large wholesale and retail store.

For particulars apply to the undersigned on the premises.

N. B.—As the subscriber is about retiring from business, all persons indebted to her, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, and thereby save costs.

MARY KIRKPATRICK.

Newmarket, Oct. 6, 1859. tf-34

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

AFTER an unprecedented successful practice of over thirty years, being about retiring from active practice, at the request of numerous friends, in all parts of the country, has consented to make two Medical Preparations upon which he has bestowed the care and knowledge of his long experience, and has left them with the different druggists for sale. To those who are acquainted with the Doctor nothing need be said; to others, it is but necessary to say, that he has for years prescribed for from 4000 to 5000 persons, annually, and always with the greatest success. Cases that have baffled other medical men, yielded readily to his treatment. The Doctor, however, has not been able, like others to cure everything with one preparation, but has put up his medicine in two bottles, which are numbered 1 and and 2. The number 1 is a

BLOOD PURIFIER,

Superior to the purest extract of Sarsaparilla, made entirely of roots and herbs of this and foreign countries, the best properties of which are extracted by an entire new chemical process. It acts in larger doses as an active physic, in smaller ones as an alterative working directly on the Liver and Kidneys, expelling therefrom all morbid matter, thus bringing into action all the organs that may have become inactive, and may be relied on to cure *Liver Complaints and complaints of the Kidneys, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Debility, Old Ulcer, Scrofula Erysipelas, Indigestion, Infirmities of Youth and Age*, and all other diseases which have their origin in a disordered or impure state of the blood. It is a strengthening nature, and will never weaken or prostrate the body. The number 2 is a

FEVER MEDICINE,

And must never be taken unless in connection with No. 1. It will then cure *Inflammatory Rheumatism all kinds of Fevers and Agues, the worst effects of Colds, Coughs and all Pains whether Chronic or Acute.* These medicines will effect Cures, not removals from one part of the body to the other.

☞ Remember, to prevent confusion, these medicines are prepared by OLD DOCTOR FREDERICK DELLENBAUGH, who has practiced in Buffalo over 27 years.

To prevent fraud, a correct likeness of the Doctor is on the wrapper of each bottle, and "Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh & Co., Buffalo N, Y," blown in the glass. Directions accompanying each bottle. No. 1 is sold for $1 per bottle; No. 2 for 75cts. With this simple notice they are offered to the public, relying on their virtues in recommending themselves.

☞ For sale by JOHN BENTLEY Newmarket.
JOHN BOND, Newmarket.
September 22, 1859. 6m—33

Money Saved is Money Earned.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE YOUR MONEY, Go to

B. LEE'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

who is now selling Boots and Shoes of every description at prices that

DEFIES COMPETITION.

He has adopted the motto of 'quick sales and small profits, and is selling off at

Ten per cent. below the usual Cost,

For Cash.

As the work is made in his own shop, he will Warrant it to be of the very Best Quality.

Call and examine the stock and you will be satisfied that he is selling the best work at the Lowest Prices ever offered before in this market.

FARMER'S PRODUCE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Don't forget

The Sign of the Big Boot,

Opposite the North American Hotel, Main-street, Newmarket.

☞ Having purchased the Right, he is now prepared to make boots by Mr. Thos. Armstrong's Patent Mode of Cutting and Crimping,

B. LEE.

Newmarket, Sep. 28th, 1859. tf-33

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN THE

Township of East Gwillimbury,

BEING Lot No. 25, on Union Street, 4th Concession, and distant two and a half Miles from the

VILLAGE OF QUEENSVILLE,

Consisting of 185 Acres of excellent land,—of which 160 Acres are cleared—well fenced with Cedar, and under a high cultivation,—with good

DWELLING HOUSE, TWO COTTAGES,

Two large Barns and Extensive Sheds and Stables for Cattle and Sheep. Also, a large Cellar for Roots. Buildings—all frame, new, and of the best construction. The above is one of the best

Grain and Grazing Farms

North of the Oak Ridges. A large portion of the land is underdrained with tile or wood, and the whole laid out in 10 Acre fields. Two Good Wells and sufficient supply of water on the farm for Stock, at all seasons.

☞ Possession would be given in the fall; or immediately, if crops taken at a valuation.

THOMAS ELLERBECK.
CAROLINE L. WILLCOCKS.

Holland Landing, April 7, 1859. tf-

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Re-Opened in Newmarket.

THE Undersigned has much pleasure in intimating to the business community, that the manager of the *Montreal Telegraph Company* has again re-opened an office in this place, and trusts the efforts which have been made to conduct the office here, will be duly appreciated by the business community.

☞ Messages transmitted to any part of Canada, and the principal cities of the neighboring Republic, on the shortest notice.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1859. tf-43

NEWMARKET WOOLLEN FACTORY

THE Subscriber having taken the above establishment, lately occupied and operated by W. A. Clark, has repaired and refitted it in the most complete and perfect order, and is now prepared to manufacture every style and grade of goods usually made in such an establishment.

Wool will be manufactured for customers upon shares, or by the yard, as they may prefer, and particular attention will be given to this branch of the business with the determination to satisfy and please the public, and with skilful and experienced workmen added to 20 years experience himself, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

CUSTOM CARDING

And Cloth Dressing.

The Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing department will receive his constant and careful attention, with the determination that no pains or expense shall be wanting to make this part of the establishment as popular a favorite with the public as it ever was in its best days. All the machinery in this department has been most thoroughly and completely refitted with new Cards, and repaired in the most perfect order, and is now in full and complete operation.

Customers bringing their wool from a long distance to this establishment, may rely upon having it carded to take back with them.

CASH for WOOL!

The Subscriber will pay the highest market price in Cash, for all the good clean Wool that may be offered, and intending to make the buying of Wool for Cash, a permanent business, in addition to the wants of his establishment, he hopes by the paying of liberal prices, to make Newmarket one of the best cash wool markets in Canada.

NELSON GORHAM.

Newmarket, May 18, 1859. tf-14

DR. S. N. PECK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, respectfully intimates he will be at the following places, as usual:

NEWMARKET—The 1st, 2nd and 3rd of each and every month.

BRADFORD—On the 4th of every month.

BOND HEAD—On the 5th and 7th of May, July September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

BROWNSVILLE—On the 6th and 9th of the same months above mentioned.

AURORA—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to wait upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on Gold Plate or Pivot, Teeth cleansed from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and warranted. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. P. would call especial attention to the fact, that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist is employed to operate in the same mouth, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, will cease.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1859 tf-vlnl

Notice.

BRAN and SHORTS to *Exchange for WOOD* at the Newmarket Steam Mills.

By order of the Assignees.

O. FORD.

ALSO, *LOGS WILL BE SAWN* in the Spring, on Shares or by the thousand feet.

By order of the Assignees.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 29, 1859. tf-49

LIME! LIME!

THE subscriber has recently established regular Depots for Lime, manufactured at the Holland Landing Kilns, and sold at prices to suit the times viz:—

Newmarket—Mathew Kennedy, Agent.
Aurora—John Webb, Agent.

Lime always on hand at the Kilns, and of the best quality.

HENRY BACON.

Holland Landing, June 28, 1859. tf-29

NEWMARKET

Stove, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Japan WAREHOUSE!

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of HOGEN & BOX, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,

And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. SARAH DAVIS, our Shop has been removed there, where will be found constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware; Cistern Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the Stock before selecting elsewhere.

☞ Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods. ☜

J. & J. HODGE.

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. tf-47

THE NEW ERA

IS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

BRASTUS JACKSON,

At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets, NEWMARKET.

TERMS—7s. 6d. per year in Advance or 10s if not so paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion, -	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion - - -	0	0	10
For each line above ten, - - - -	0	0	1
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	0	0½
Cards, per year, - - - - -	1	5	0

☞ Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.